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THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

THE completion of a treaty between England, France, and Austria has given greater intensity to the anxiety which has so long existed as to the course which Austria will take in reference to the war. From the first we have had but one opinion as to what that course must ultimately be; and that it would be dictated by circumstances and considerations over which Austria would have but little control. At the same time we are free to admit that there has been much ground for suspicion in the relations which have existed between Austria and Russia. The conduct of the latter Power in regard to the former has been extremely difficult to reconcile with the acts and avowed views of Austria. We have seen Austria contracting a treaty with Turkey, while Turkey was at war with Russia:—we have seen Austria openly and avowedly submitting the official notes addressed to her by Russia to the Cabinets of France and England for advice, if not for instructions, before she made a reply:—we have seen the Austrian Ministers in Paris and London hastening, upon the report of the fall of Sebastopol, to congratulate the respective Cabinets of England and France upon the event:—we have seen an Austrian army march into the Principalities, and a Russian army march out, in order that the former might occupy them on behalf of Turkey:—we have seen all these open acts of apparent adherence to the cause of the Western Powers and of hostility to Russia, without a cessation even of diplomatic relations between St Petersburg and Vienna. It was certainly no part of the duty of Austria to declare war against Russia, so long as she was permitted to do all that her exact position at the moment otherwise rendered it, in her own estimation, necessary, to protect her present and future interests; but it has been so extremely difficult to understand how Russia could see all these acts without declaring war, that politicians both in England and France have found it difficult to persuade themselves that a secret understanding did not exist between the Czar and the Emperor Joseph.

Nevertheless, we think that a review of the whole of the circumstances under which Austria and Russia were placed, in respect to the negotiations, not only between themselves but between the various Powers of Germany, will show that it was of the greatest consequence to both that an open rupture should not take place; in short, that neither of them were ready to assume the attitude which both must have foreseen as ultimately unavoidable. The conduct of the Eastern question had not only a European but a German phase. Prussia, the great rival of Austria for German supremacy, has made every effort during the present crisis to promote her objects, and to obtain a larger influence over the smaller German States. In this effort she has been well sustained by Russian diplomacy. It was obvious, from the moment that it became apparent that Prussia and Austria took different views upon the Eastern question, that whichever of those two Powers was able to gain so much adherence from the smaller States as to secure a majority in the Diet, must triumph; and that the other must submit either to follow in the same policy, or to be isolated from the Germanic Confederation. Russia well knew the full import of this struggle between the two great German Powers: she felt the influence which she had over Prussia, and she hoped to gain to her views not only Bavaria, but as many of the other smaller States as would secure for Prussia a majority in the Diet. If so, Russian councils would have directed the combined efforts of Germany, and Austria must have been content either to submit herself to such an alternative, or to resign all pretension as a member of the German Empire. As long as there was any chance of such a result to the negotiations and intrigues which have occupied the German Courts during the whole summer, it was well worth the while of Russia to put up with the acts of Austria, and quietly to pocket affronts which it would have been dangerous to resent. Austria too, on her part, was kept in check, as to the extent to which she was prepared to go, very much from the uncertainty which her acts might introduce into the settlement of these German questions.

We have, however, at length arrived at a time when the precise relative position of all parties has become better defined. In the German diplomatic game Austria has triumphed, and Prussia, with all the aid of Russia, has been foiled. Bavaria, as the leader of the smaller Conservative States, has declared for Austria, and her majority in the Diet is no longer doubtful. Prussia submits, shows a greater tendency in favour of the policy of Austria, and signs an additional article to the treaty lately made. Austria is left by these arrangements with great freedom of action, and with the certainty, under special circumstances, of the support of the forces of the Confederation. The difficulties of the past, and much of the doubt as to the future, have been thus cleared away. Of course the defeat of the Prussian policy has rendered that Power more than ever desirous to obtain an opening for a negotiation which might lead to peace; and we cannot be surprised that Austria, after having successfully finished so protracted a struggle with her powerful rival, should consent to afford a few weeks, in order that a last and final demand may be made upon Russia before actual hostilities are begun, however slight may be the chance of success.

It is at this juncture that Austria has concluded a treaty with the Western Powers. That the terms of the treaty are contingent we think only probable, because it would obviously be inconsistent to take an absolute and specific undertaking at the very moment that a summons, though the last one, is sent to Russia. But that it will prove contingent in any other sense we do not believe. The only danger which could be apprehended is that an attempt may be made to open a negociation upon the actual meaning and extent of the *four points*, with a view to gain time; but we believe that Austria is now so far disembarrassed of extraneous considerations and sees her interest so clearly to lie with the Western Powers, that no such attempt will prove successful; and that in a few weeks she will be as directly and openly committed to her final course as she is already implicated in it.

The best evidence which we can have as to the views which Russia and Austria entertain at the present moment of their respective positions before long, is the measures which they are both taking in order to meet coming events. Till now, neither party has been quite prepared for war. Now, and indeed for some time past, both have been making great preparations for defence and attack in those quarters where war will most directly and immediately affect them. Austria at this moment has upwards of 20,000 men engaged in throwing up earthworks and in making entrenchments on her frontiers which are most exposed to Russian attack. On the other hand, the flower of the Russian army, released by the stern season of the year from the [illegible] of the Baltic, are marching through Poland to the German [illegible]. The departure of our troops early in the spring for [illegible]

and the occupation of the Black Sea by our ships of war, pending the receipt of the last reply from Russia before the formal declaration of war, were not more ominous of the expectation of the English Cabinet as to the result of their last summons to the Czar than are the preparations at the present moment on the side of Austria and Russia.

We have never been amongst those who doubted the good faith of Austria in the professions which she has made with regard to the great question at issue. It has always appeared to us that those professions were too plainly in the line of her own imperative interests to leave it open to doubt that she could act in a contrary sense. At the same time, we have never failed to give due weight to the complicated and delicate difficulties by which she was surrounded, and from which time and tact could alone release her. But now, the necessity in which Austria is placed at a very early time to espouse the cause of the Western Powers is more palpable than ever. It is clear that no country in Europe has so much to gain by the success of the allied armies, or so much to lose by the success of Russia. And it is equally clear that while Austria has nothing to gain but everything to lose by avoiding hostilities with Russia, she would be exposed to irreparable losses and shame were she to act in any way which brought her in collision with the Western Powers.

There is another most significant circumstance which shows in what direction Austria is preparing to move. It will be recollected that at a very early period of the war the Emperor of the French declared that so long as Austrian and French troops cooperated in the East, the Italian States could not be made the scene of revolt. Now we learn from Paris that a treaty is on the eve of conclusion between Austria and France, by which, on certain stipulations, the latter undertakes to secure the Italian provinces. We may be quite certain that France would not enter into such an undertaking without a sufficient and satisfactory equivalent.

But one of the most important results of the new state of affairs in Germany is the already altered tone of the Court of Berlin. Prussia has been beaten in German diplomacy; she must now consent either to fall into the current with Austria, or withdraw from the Confederation and resign all her German influence. The latter is a course impossible to her: the former is, therefore, her only alternative, with whatever bad grace and reluctance she may adopt it. The events of the week have been most important.

NICHOLAS AND HIS APOLOGISTS.

We must say that the Peace Propagandists have done themselves little credit this year from first to last. They have been weak, they have been unjust, they have been sycophantic. From the mission to St Petersburg down to the letter of Mr Joseph Sturge, the immorality of the moralisers stands out in sunbeams. From January to December, in place of sympathising with the oppressed, they have embraced the cause of the oppressor; in place of pleading for right and justice, they have extenuated and excused crime; in place of denouncing the guilty Autocrat, they have fallen foul of those who would have checked his violence and rescued his victim. To the haughty Czar seated on his throne and receiving them with a bewildering condescension they spoke "with bated breath and whispering humbleness;" they addressed him as an injured man, whom they entreated rather to bear wrong and tolerate resistance than endeavour to right himself by the strong arm, when, if they had had the spirit of George Fox, or the proper feelings of Englishmen, they would have sought to awaken and alarm his conscience by language such as Nathan held to David, or Knox addressed to Mary Queen of Scots;—on their countrymen, striving to make head against his high-handed and unprovoked aggressions, they heaped every species of malignant misrepresentation and every epithet of unrelenting condemnation. We have not been accustomed to consider Mr Bright as too much given to fawning; but his language with regard to the great Czar reads painfully like that despicable thing; and we cannot doubt that ere now Nicholas, who knows how to distinguish and reward his friends, has not only translated the letter of the patriotic Member for Manchester, but has graced him with the decoration of the Order of the Holy Ghost. If he has not, he is a monster of ingratitude, and does not deserve the allegiance of the Apostles of Peace. For if any characteristic of that too celebrated document was revolting to Englishmen, and ought to have been gratifying to the Czar, it was the marked difference of the tone and language employed in dealing with the aggressor and his victims. Of the guilt of the former—where it was impossible even for Mr Bright to deny that he *had* sinned—he spoke in the gentlest terms, as of the failings of a favourite son;—"he could not indeed approve" of the invasion of the Principalities—it was a sort of venial indiscretion—an act of youthful impetuosity,—not perhaps defensible, but natural and excusable enough. But when he turned to his own countrymen and their allies, who merely sought to stay the course of this reckless violence and insatiable ambition, he could scarcely find words harsh enough to do justice to his sense of their brutal and blood-thirsty dispositions. The impatient heir-presumptive to the coveted dominions, who could not wait till the breath was out of "the sick man's" body, but must need pluck the pillow from his fainting head and poison his last cup of gruel, is treated with respectful tenderness—a tear is dropped upon his "error," and it is forgotten and blotted out for ever. But *we* have committed the sin for which there is no forgiveness. We have "resisted evil." And, worse than all, while our soldiers are savages, slaughtering those who never did them harm, the Russian troops, who murder our wounded as they lie helpless on the ground, who entreat our men for a draught of water to assuage their sufferings, and then basely shoot in the back the benefactors who have just relieved them, do it out of mere unconquerable nervousness—"in their frenzy or their terror"—and are to be pitied for their half-involuntary act! And lastly, we have Mr Joseph Sturge affirming that the war is the cause of the high price of wheat, and that the frightful carnage of our troops in the Crimea is the chastisement of God upon our warlike crimes.

And these men call themselves moralists, and dare to denounce upon us the vengeance of Heaven, because we have endeavoured to stand between the conception and the consummation of an enormous wrong,—because we have acted in the spirit of the Golden Rule,—because we have believed the maxim that

He who allows oppression shares the crime.

How is it that these self-constituted censors, like most of their tribe

Dant veniam corvis, vexant censemû Columbas?

How is it that they—preachers and professors of the moral law—should so utterly have forgotten *who first broke that law?* Granting that war is a horrible evil and a heinous sin—a thing to be avoided—a thing to be denounced,—where does the guilt lie—against whom ought the thunders of the honest prophet to be hurled? Against the man who struck the blow, or against the man who simply warded it off? Who creates a war? He who inflicts a wrong, or he who merely refuses to submit to it? No doubt war rouses bad passions, spills innocent blood, curtails the production and supply of food: no doubt there can be no war where there is no resistance: ought we, therefore, to let every robber, every conqueror, every pirate have his way? Why is it that Mr Bright and Mr Sturge persist in writing as if *we*, and not *Nicholas*, had caused the war? Why do they so carefully keep out of sight the fact that if we are wrong in incurring bloodshed by defending Turkey, the Czar must be tenfold more wrong in having provoked bloodshed by attacking Turkey? Why do they deal in those false weights and varying measures. Why do they reserve all their mercy for the criminal, and lavish all their indignation on the sufferer? Whence comes that strange perversion of senseand sympathy which has made the Apostles of Peace the tools and sycophants of the Great Disturber of the peace of Europe? What *do they design* by language which, if it means anything at all, means that we ought to have allowed the Emperor of Russia to have his way and to do his will, whatever that will and way may have been.

Do they know what sort of a man their pet lamb really is? Do they know that this war is his own special doing, and is nearly as much blamed in Russia as by ourselves—that among all classes, except the old Muscovite or Tory party, his ambition is hated and denounced with "curses not loud but deep?" Nesselrode, Woronzow, Orloff, all the party of enlightenment and civilisation, see his course with regret and shame. This was what Metternich meant when he told Lord Carlisle that the war would be decided not at St Petersburg but at Moscow. The truth is, that Alexander laboured to inoculate Russia with European ideas and European cultivation: Nicholas has reversed all this, and ever since his accession has thrown himself into the arms of the oriental, legitimist, backward party in the State; and has wasted in Circassian wars and external aggressions the years and the funds which his predecessor would have employed in canals and railroads. The conscripts who fight his battles are not as ours, volunteer defenders of their country: they are torn from their homes, and carried, *chained two and two like a gang of negro slaves*, to the depôt of the regiment whose ranks they are to fill up;—they are sent to shed their lives in an unholy and distasteful cause; they never see their families again for twenty years, even if they survive;—every drop of their blood or of our blood or of Turkish blood shed on the Danube or in the Crimea, *Nicholas has upon his head beyond dispute and without denial;* we have it on our consciences merely in as far as we refused the consummation of a gigantic iniquity which cowards and calculators would have induced us to connive at;—yet this is the man in whose behalf Mr Bright and Mr Sturge are not ashamed to soil their fame and their pen. In the name of morality and compassion they declaim against the war: in the name of a higher morality and a truer mercy we denounce that false statemanship and that hollow Christianity which would gloss over the atrocities of the mighty, and calumniate the efforts of the injured.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Our news from Sebastopol is this week meagre. That no further attempts to relieve the place were made subsequent to the 5th and down to the 28th, confirms the opinion that the Russians made on the 5th their last desperate effort. General Liprandi

is reported to have retired from Balaklava; and a large train, consisting of several hundred waggons, laden with provisions and munitions for his troops, is said to have been surprised by snowstorms and annihilated. Sebastopol is provisioned for not more than fourteen or sixteen weeks, and the Russian relieving army altogether depends for its support upon the supplies sent from Southern Russia, conveyed in all descriptions of vehicles, and as much exposed to destruction in the Taurian steppes as the ships of the Allies in the Black Sea. In the meantime the Allies have continually received reinforcements, and, though our losses by the great storm of the 14th have been very great, our troops are in all respects better provided than the Russians. For the moment, as operations pause, our interest is excited by the Treaty entered into between Austria and the Allies, which pledges the former, it is understood, to take part in the war if the Czar does not submit. This important intelligence, too, is accompanied by information from Berlin that this movement on the part of Austria has the hearty concurrence of the Prussian Court, as it is sure to have the hearty concurrence of all the people of Germany. A telegraphic despatch from Berlin states that at a Council held on the 6th, by the King and his Ministers, the adhesion of Prussia to the Treaty was determined on. In consequence of this intelligence, a feeling more hopeful of peace generally begins to prevail, and the daily journals have begun in a moderate and conciliatory spirit to discuss the terms on which negotiations for peace may be based. If the Czar is disposed to yield to the overwhelming force of public opinion in Europe and our arms, it will not be creditable to diplomacy if it cannot find the means to put an end to a sanguinary contest, which, however necessary and glorious for our country, is still to be deeply deplored.

A note addressed by Count Nesselrode to Baron Budberg, dated Nov. 6th, has found its way into the press, and the desire of the Czar to obtain peace if he can on his own terms, is not the less visible from his cunning Minister professing in his name, a sincere desire to preserve Germany from the scourge of the war.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Queen will open Parliament on Tuesday in person. The Address will be moved in the House of Lords by the Duke of Leeds, and seconded by the Earl of Abingdon; and in the House of Commons it will be moved by Henry Herbert, Esq., M.P. for the county of Kerry, and seconded by the Hon. Frederick Leveson Gower, M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent.

THE TRADE OF TEN MONTHS.

The Trade Tables for the month ended November 5 and for the ten months of the year are now published, and the following items of much decreased imports will show the direction of trade and its comparative extent:—

IMPORTS DECREASED.

Articles.	In the Month 1852	1853	1854	In the Ten Months 1852	1853	1854
Ox'n & bulls No.	5,416	8,195	6,918	33,346	41,135	45,505
Sheep	26,209	26,838	17,139	170,931	167,479	138,119
Cocoa ... lbs	765,615	858,789	112,108	5,537,010	6,788,403	5,132,894
Wheat ... qrs	420,215	425,866	75,518	2,414,989	4,196,786	3,259,011
Flour ... cwts	285,043	302,255	19,067	3,481,374	4,103,101	3,538,712
Flax, total	70,858	210,669	87,735	1,042,596	1,456,053	1,181,519
Currants	47,256	90,085	14,269	231,272	143,261	68,295
Raisins	47,365	67,922	44,867	125,432	241,702	196,095
Hemp, total, including jute	38,817	192,017	125,484	636,561	980,978	869,069
Hides, dry	6,907	15,103	6,713	104,753	174,818	133,319
wet	16,654	64,587	21,714	294,880	440,447	350,578
tanned ... lbs	111,961	639,070	295,887	1,612,934	6,199,492	3,341,970
Potatoes ... cwts	57,999	103,970	767	290,738	914,494	116,773
Seeds, clover	1,420	6,981	271	75,577	154,628	121,077
flax and linseed ... qrs	83,825	124,617	99,797	532,000	759,716	567,320
Spirits, brandy gallons	124,278	365,444	101,286	2,583,264	2,909,481	2,245,949
Tallow ... cwts	92,163	228,474	78,936	559,120	766,656	527,929
Tobacco ... lbs	5,258,482	5,769,210	3,294,965	15,948,125	24,653,171	12,461,240
Wool, cotton cwts	201,731	283,047	272,579	6,568,204	7,375,049	6,898,992
sheep's ... lbs	6,915,082	10,182,535	5,694,763	70,236,058	94,045,710	82,888,618

From perusing this list, every one must be more struck with the greatly increased quantities generally imported in 1853 above 1852 than with the slight falling off in the quantities imported in 1854. With the exception of sheep, cocoa, currants, brandy, tallow, and tobacco, the imports of every one of these articles in the ten months, though less than in 1853, exceed those of 1852. This is the case even with flax and hemp, of which it was supposed we should be most in want. Tallow is the only article of which we can attribute a short supply to the war, and the diminished quantity imported in 1854 is in part due to the great increase in the import in 1853.

Even of wheat and flour, of which the war has been accused of raising the price, the supply has been greater in the ten months of 1854 than in the ten months of 1852, and this year we have in addition our own great harvest. In the month the imports of wheat are only one-sixth and of flour one-tenth of the quantity imported in the corresponding month of 1853 and 1852, from which it is plain that the low prices caused by the overstrained expectations of our own harvest preventing importation are the real causes of our comparative want of corn and high prices at present, and not the war. It will be noticed that the importation of potatoes, none of which come from countries with which we are at war, have been affected precisely like corn. Considering that the war has checked some enterprise and diminished in some cases employment and consumption, it may be doubted, however great its evils, whether it have in any great degree yet raised the price of food.

The King of Prussia, on the opening of the Prussian Legislature, lamented over the high price of provisions in Prussia. Prussia, however, is not at war, but Prussia suffers in common with all Europe from more than one bad harvest; though we have in 1854 obtained a good one; and that circumstance was the main cause why our imports of corn from Prussia and other countries have been less this year than the last. We looked for tolerably large supplies from thence in the autumn, but the high prices there and the comparative low prices in our markets put a stop to importation, as the tables demonstrate. Now the winter has impeded navigation, not the war, and we shall get no corn from the North till the spring. Other imports, such as fruits and possibly flax, seeds, tallow, and tobacco, may all have declined, like brandy, wheat, cotton, and wool, from those products having been less at the place of production; and we must at least wait for another season before we ascribe the falling off, even in the imports of articles in 1854 as compared to 1853 most affected by the war, to that circumstance. Cocoa, tobacco, cotton, are wholly unaffected by it, and they have declined more than flax, hemp, and tallow.

The important articles of which the imports have increased are these:—

IMPORTS INCREASED.

Articles.	In the Month 1852	1853	1854	In the Ten Months 1852	1853	1854
Coffee ... lbs	4,433,336	5,466,870	6,501 795	48,232,859	47 809,949	48,994,314
Gloves ... pairs	143,357	212,012	260,702	2,194,351	3,079,308	3,474,040
Oils, palm ... cwts	42,254	52,737	68,704	355,517	532,546	574,909
cocoa-nut	8,031	28,511	21,029	80,719	141,016	170,347
olive	446	433	885	6,870	8,338	11,247
rape seed	497	85	450	4,796	9,898	9,034
Silk, raw ... lbs	400,039	313,610	297,312	4,197,766	4,669,495	6,552,054
thrown	28,181	88,612	45,250	795,147	666,486	793,794
Spirits, rum ... gals	422,114	520,70	619,877	4,640,646	3,616,468	6,240,304
Sugar, unref. cwts	201,222	478,805	713,134	5,995,787	6,311,723	7,790,876
Tea ... lbs	1,826,565	2,936,578	2,388,217	55,061,311	59,152,510	65,240,207
Wine ... gals	415,170	1,015,609	829,859	4,767,535	8,834,298	9,104,930

In addition, the importations of all kinds of provisions, of manufactured silks, some spices, timber generally, &c., have increased. The importation of all the articles enumerated, with the single exception of rum, increased very much in 1853, and amongst the most important which have increased in 1854 are colonial products—coffee, sugar, rum, and the imports of them, in no wise affected by the war, except as it may increase the demand, will probably continue to increase. The highest priced of all the imports in proportion to the bulk—the precious metals—are not included in the list, and it is evident, as we are generally the creditors of other nations, that as the imports of other commodities fall off, while our exports continue, the precious metals will be imported in their stead. We are accordingly beginning now to retain them, though latterly we have merely imported to export them. We have carried on a great transit trade in gold and silver. We have carried on, too, a great transit trade in other articles. We exported of the following in the ten months:—

Articles.	1853	1854
Coffee ... lbs	23,486,687	28,633,143
Hides, untanned, dry ... cwts	54,175	31,808
tanned ... lbs	25,173	121 475
Silk, raw	278,956	948 041
thrown	141,612	492,598
Rum ... gals	1,805,190	2,643 949
Brandy	2,151,206	1,011,534
Sugar, unrefined ... cwts	202,124	242,563
Tobacco, unstemmed ... lbs	7,592,116	9,560 358
foreign manufactured	1,888,817	1,941,476
Wine ... gals	2,153,475	1,504,331
Wool, cotton ... cwts	1,182,560	958,770
sheeps' ... lbs	7,823,576	19,110,468

Our supply of silk, therefore, taking the thrown and the raw together, is 1,440,619 lbs less than the quantity imported, but it will at the same time be upwards of 1,000,000 lbs greater than the supply of 1853. Our supply of cotton, also, will be 958,770 cwts less than imported, but the difference between the supply of 1853 and 1854 will be 223,790 cwts less than the difference of the imports in those years, this being the quantity less exported in 1854 than in 1853. In like manner, our supply of foreign wool, which, unlike either cotton or silk, is also produced at home, will be very different from the imports. The facts stand thus:—

	1853 lbs	1854 lbs
Imported in ten months	94,045,710	82,888,619
Exported—Foreign and colonial	7,823,576	19,110,468
Home growth	5,276,812	10,540,684
Total exports	13,100,388	29,651,152
Total supply	80,945,322	53,237,466
Less supply 1854 than 1853	27,707,856	...

With an increasing home demand, we presume, for woollens of all kinds, our soldiers requiring more, such facts are important. To have exported in ten months 29,651,172 lbs of wool, equal to more than one-third of all our imports, all of which has gone to the neighbouring Continent to be manufactured into cloth, indicates at least a very sharp competition, against which our manufactures must be on their guard, if they mean to retain an ascendancy over, or even an equality with, other manufacturers.

It must be noticed that, although the imports of many articles

have declined, the consumption of those paying duties has not generally fallen off. The consumption in the ten months of the principal articles, which have also increased in the month, stands thus:—

CONSUMPTION IN TEN MONTHS.

Articles.	1853	1854
Cocoa ..... lbs	3,483,428	3,781,859
Sugar ..... cwts	6,234,245	6,540,917
Tea ..... lbs	49,800,547	51,461,318
Tobacco ..... total lbs	24,662,746	25,12 ,532
Timber, deals, B. P. ..... loads	510,362	578,138
foreign	484,721	496,616
not sawn, B. P.	454,811	507,785
foreign	407,050	5 0,977

In some articles, as coffee, fruits, spirits, wine, here is a slight falling off, but it is too trifling to counterbalance the increase in other articles.

The declared value of our exports in the month and in the ten months compare as follows:—

DECLARED VALUE OF EXPORTS.

	In the Month. £		In Ten Months. £
1853	6,168,6 6	.....	73,155,755
1854	5,574,868	.....	73,302,066
Decrease	593,158	.....Increase	146,311

The decline in the month extends over every article except candles, coals, cotton manufactures, bottles, leather, saddlery, brass, lead, linseed oil, painters' materials, stockings, silk, twist, and soap. There is, therefore, a general falling off in our exports as compared to the last flourishing year, which every person is aware is chiefly the consequence of the condition of the United States and of Australia.

The returns of navigation show the following:—

TONNAGE ENTERED INWARDS.

	Month 1852	Month 1853	Month 1854	Ten Months 1852	Ten Months 1853	Ten Months 1854
British	425,383	377,289	380,446	3,478,097	3,756,714	3,991,779
Foreign.....	267,238	299,330	209,617	2,057,365	2,789,606	2,769,262
Total.....	692,621	676,619	590 063	5,535,462	6,546,320	6,761,011
TONNAGE CLEARED OUTWARDS.						
British	304,821	329,766	326,943	3,881,793	2,929,693	4,012,036
Foreign.....	194,583	291,524	226,040	2,027,520	2,532,342	2,812,795
Total.....	499,404	541,290	552,983	5,879,313	6,462,035	6,834,831
Total inw. & outw.....	1,189,025	1,257,909	1,143,046	11 4'4,775	13,008,355	13,595,872

An aggregate increase of 4.12 per cent. over the large increase of last year.

The total coasting trade cleared inwards and outwards was, in

1853	1854
22,120,9 7	22,597,333

An increase of about 2 per cent. This includes 59,345 foreign tonnage, which, subsequently to March 23d, took part in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom. The continuance of our prosperity thus exemplified, though it has neither been wholly uninterrupted nor free from disasters, contrasts favourably with the considerable revulsion and the numerous bankruptcies which have notoriously taken place in the United States. We are glad, however, to see, though we doubt whether the Americans duly appreciate the cause of their disasters,—viz., adopting European theories and following European practices, while their circumstances are not like those of Europe—that they are awakening to a sense of the degradation involved in commercial bankruptcy and wide-spread fraud.

The *Shipping List* of the 18th says, and the well-considered words are worthy of general attention,—

We are at length beginning to learn that railroads built on borrowed capital—especially railroads running through sections of country that have no local patronage to bestow—have a strong tendency to degenerate into mere street "bubbles;" we are also having our eyes opened to other schemes and ostentatious extravagancies which lead to individual corruption and dishonour—things which disturb credit and impair general confidence, as witness the Schuyler and other frauds which have transpired during the past six months. It is now beginning to dawn upon us, that we are not to be gainers, after all, by the European war, as some sanguine politico-economists predicted we would. Instead of being enriched by the dispute, the fact is we are getting poorer; and, we apprehend, it needs little logic to demonstrate that were peace restored in Europe to-day, the material interests of the United States would be benefited to a degreewe can never rationally look for in the event of a prolongation of hostilities—the belligerents being all, more or less, commercial nations. The world is differently constituted now from what it was during former wars. Nations now are so intimately connected by the ties of commerce and kindred, and that near neighbourhood which results from rapid steam communication, that what affects one, to a greater or less extent, must affect all. It is absurd to suppose that a great war, like that which the first-class commercial Powers of Europe are waging, is going to increase the wealth or general prosperity of any of the several belligerents, and, in our opinion, it is equally absurd to think that what is damaging them is destined to benefit us. Slight advantages of a temporary character, indeed, may now and then, fall to our own lot; but, in the long run, it will be found that peace on all hands is better for us than war.

Peace is no doubt infinitely better for all nations than war, but the trading world is not allowed to remain at peace. The international laws—the bond and rule of right for Sovereigns—are violated by the Czar, and, though more honoured and respected than any other Sovereign in Europe—though honoured and respected far beyond his deserts, he has rudely trampled under foot all the laws that Sovereigns in their intercourse respect. He is acting not only contrary to the opinion of Europe, he is acting contrary to the progress of society and humanity. He is doing injury to the Americans in injuring the trade of Europe. All the world, which now loves and desires peace, begins to hate him as a disturber, and against the universal hatred his granite walls and armed grenadiers cannot protect him.

Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

THE winter exhibition of the Smithfield Club has taken place during the past week at the usual place, the Baker Street Bazaar. The space occupied by the exhibition has been this year considerably enlarged, and many extra facilities were afforded to the numerous visitors who, as usual, flocked to the show-yard.

The show was on the whole a good one, but the animals were not so numerous as on some recent occasions. With very few exceptions all the stock came up to a high standard, and it is remarkable how nearly equal in quality and character the specimens of stock shown in the different classes continue to be. The truth is, there has been for some years a great improvement going on in all the principal breeds of cattle, sheep, and pigs throughout England, and all stock-keepers are aware that at such shows as those of the Smithfield Club and the Royal Agricultural Society it is quite useless to exhibit any but very good animals. The Marquis of Exeter's Shorthorn ox, which obtained the first prize of his class and the gold medal as the best ox of any class, was a very perfect animal, and quite justified the pre-eminence awarded to him Mr Towneley's prize cow was also a beautiful creature. The Devons were very neat and good specimens of the breed, but the show of Herefords was not remarkably good. Two or three Sussex cattle exhibited, sufficiently prove that the breed is worthy of more culture and attention than it seems of late years to have received. Amongst the sheep there were many pens of cross-breeds, chiefly Cotswold and Southdown, with some Leicester and Southdown, and very useful animals for the butcher they are. As a profitable sheep there is, perhaps, nothing better than the first cross between Cotswold and the West Country or Hampshire Down. Where no attempt is made to perpetuate such cross-breeds the farmer usually does well with such stock. Pigs were very fat and good.

In the corn market there has been little to observe on during the past week, save that there is a continuance of the downward tendency of prices. The general report for November of the *Mark Lane Express* says:—

That large additional breadths of land have, this season, been laid down for wheat, under the well-grounded impression that that crop will be more remunerative than spring corn. From several quarters we have received advises, stating that the yield of the new wheat is proving much smaller than had been anticipated at the close of harvest operations. It may be perfectly true that in some portions of the country the growth has not come up to the expectations of the growers; but no one can doubt for a moment that the total yield is considerably in excess of 1853, and *above* the average of most former years: and let us remark further, that the produce of red wheat on much of the light and most inferior soils has proved as heavy as upon the best cultivated lands. This is a most significant feature in the trade at this moment, and it is one calculated to have more than usual influence upon value. Not, be it understood, that we have any idea that prices will rule low; but the immense quantity of red wheat which continues to be received at our various markets indicates that there is no want of supply, whatever may be advanced to the contrary; and in order to show that abundance actually exists, we may notice some anxiety to realise at present rates, because there is a possibility of a decline in them.

This nearly accords with the views we have expressed on the subject of prices and the crops of last harvest. Barley and oats are said to be yielding well, and the potato crop enormous, though some disease is apparent. Markets for live stock of all kinds have been very active. With reference to the cattle trade the same authority says:—

Really prime animals, both beasts and sheep, have been unusually scarce, and commanded corresponding prices, the range in value having continued heavy. This is the case in nearly all parts of the United Kingdom, and is evidently the result of the inferior quality of the cattle-food produced in 1853. Stall-fed beasts and sheep have increased in weight very slowly, and we may safely calculate upon prime animals commanding high prices for several months. The supply of food is now much larger than for a considerable period, the turnip and carrot crops being full average ones; hence, stall-fed animals will now fare much better than they have done for some months past. Breeders are now realising very large profits; but those of the feeders are smaller than we have ever known them, owing to the great present deficiency in weight compared with the period at which many of the beasts and sheep were first purchased—in other words, stock has not fattened satisfactorily, notwithstanding that very few instances of disease have been noticed.

The want of moisture during a great part of last spring and summer will sufficiently account for the slow progress of stock feeding on the pastures.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(*From Messrs Durant and Co.'s Circular.*)

London, Dec. 7, 1854.

The past month has been a period of extreme quiet in silk—until the last week without a transaction. This state of inactivity has at last been relieved by some orders for export, thus far confined to the lowest classes of silk; still it is a recommencement. The Challenger, too, has arrived with 1,376 bales new silk from China, so that we may now fairly calculate upon business. The deliveries show a marked diminution. In China silk some few parcels of low Taysaam have been sold for arrival, and also on the spot, at a slight concession. In Tsatlee prices remain without change. Chinese thrown silk has continued to droop, and one or two parcels have been sold at 15s. Bengal silk has shared the general inactivity. In Italian silk still nothing new. In Brutia and Persian silk no arrivals; several small parcels Persian silk of the lower qualities have been taken for export, and none are now obtainable at previous prices.

(From Messrs Witherby and Hanson's Circular.)

London, Dec. 7, 1854.

Currants—Since our report of the 23d ult., two cargoes of new fruit have been received here, making our total importation this season by seven ships about 1,150 tons, of which about 900 tons have already been sold. The London clearances for consumption are proceeding on a very large scale. They reached in all November 1,070 tons, against 290 tons in November, 1853, and 1,190 tons in November, 1852. The deliveries in bond in November were 180 tons, of which 50 tons went to our colonies, 40 to the United States, and 90 tons to the continent, making the total deliveries 1,250 tons. Several public sales have lately brought to light much of every description of currants, from 1852 white worth 21s to 22s, up to 1851 fine, some of which have been sold at 96s. On the whole, and particularly at the later sales, comparatively full prices were paid for all descriptions, and there is every prospect of the clearances this month being larger than those of December, 1853, which were only 495 tons. The article seems to be coming again into very general use, and the trade are thinly supplied. Raisins—Eight cargoes of Valentias have arrived since our report of the 23d ult., which make the total importation as compared with former years, to 6th December, 1854, by 33 ships, 92,840 boxes, 54,950 half-boxes, or 3,000 tons; 1853, by 42 ships, 104,864 boxes, 63,765 half-boxes, or 3,400 tons; 1852, by 57 ships, 144,333 boxes, 78,558 half-boxes, or 4,600 tons, showing a short importation of 400 tons, as compared with last year, and of 1,600 tons as compared with 1852. The market has been very unsettled of late, tender fruit selling from 40s to 42s; so that the price of fine has barely maintained its ground. Purchases of low blacks have continued to be made for export at various prices. Fine has been sold at 25s.

(From Messrs Powell and Co.'s Circular.)

London, Dec. 6, 1854.

After our market at Leadenhall last week, we had to inform our friends in our report of the 29th ultimo, that "the Government orders for boots and other accoutrements began to make a decided impression on the market—the stocks of shoe middlings were almost entirely cleared out—that shaved hides had been extensively purchased, and the stocks greatly reduced—that light English butts, English bellies and calf skins of the heavy and light weights were in good request. Since then, the demand for the goods, thus indicated, has continued, and their prices have somewhat advanced, but the improvement cannot yet be quoted as general. In some articles there is a slight reduction, although a symptom foretelling an advance is generally perceptible—that is, considerably diminished stocks. In raw goods the transactions have been rather large during the month, leaving the stocks on hand greatly reduced.

(From Messrs Trueman and Rouse's Circular.)

London, Dec. 1, 1854.

The imports of sugar show a still further excess over those of last year, the returns for the eleven months of 1853 and 1854 being respectively 324,100 and 407,900, a difference of 83,800 tons. But, on the other hand, the deliveries, although not progressing in the same ratio, still show a satisfactory increase, those for home consumption to the 30th November being 328,300 against 306,800 tons to the same period of 1853, and for export 17,200 tons against 12,400. This increase in the latter has chiefly taken place during the past month, and is in great measure attributable to the prohibition of the distillation from grain in France, alluded to in our last circular, having been followed by a similar measure in Belgium, which has transpired within the last day or two, and, being accompanied by the permission to distil from sugar in bond, has caused considerable inquiry here for low brown qualities, particularly of Brazil, for shipment to that quarter. The Scotch distillers have been large buyers of molasses, even at prices proportionately higher than those of low brown sugar, in consequence of the greater rapidity and ease with which they can produce the spirit from the former. It is worthy of remark that the total deliveries of sugar up to the present time considerably exceed the imports of the eleven months of 1853, so that unless a much greater supply had come forward this year, our stock would have been reduced to a lower point than has been known for many years; it is now 135,800 tons against 95,600 last year, but we expect at the close of the month to find a much closer approximation.

(From Messrs Sturge and Co.'s Circular.)

Birmingham, Dec. 6, 1854.

We believe that the crop of wheat in England was the largest in quantity, taking the heavy weight into account, that was ever grown. During the ensuing spring, we shall probably receive some quantity of wheat and flour from the United States; but France has prohibited export. Belgium is about to do the same, and it is expected that the prohibition in the Roman and Neapolitan States, which was to terminate at the end of this year, will be continued, although in those countries crops are good and prices comparatively moderate. It is also reported that Spain intends to adopt a similar course, but such a law in that country has never hitherto been religiously enforced. Present appearances do not indicate any further advance on wheat. The potato crop proves to be less injured by disease than in any year since it first became distinctive; and the fact that there were nearly one hundred thousand acres more land under potato cultivation in Ireland in 1854 than in 1853, as well as about the same extra quantity planted with wheat, will not be without its effect.

(From Messrs M'Nair, Greenhow, and Irving's Circular.)

Manchester, Dec. 5, 1854

Notwithstanding the market to-day evidenced no important features of practical amendment, a considerable improvement in feeling was observable. More general inquiry prevailed for both goods and yarns, and although the aggregate amount of transactions cannot but be reported as very limited, comparatively, it exceeded that of this day week. Prices generally are steadier and firmer, and both spinners and manufacturers showed less disposition to force sales; and for purchases made in low East India gold-end shirtings and jacconetts, an advance in price had to be conceded upon the rates paid during the last fourteen days.

(From Mr Wm. Mure's Circular.)

New Orleans, Nov. 13, 1854.

My last circular of the 30th ult., informed you that our cotton market closed dull, which induced factors to moderate their pretensions for the qualities under strictly middling to a small extent. This movement was followed by a good demand, resulting in sales of 28,500 bales during that week. Since then, prices remained unchanged, and 35,500 bales changed hands, making a total of 64,000 bales for the past fortnight. The sales of last week were made for Great Britain, with only a few small lots for France and the north, and consisted principally in grades from ordinary to low middling. The market closed with less firmness than was noticed during the week, owing to increased receipts, and I submit the following quotations:—Ordinary to good ordinary, 6½c to 7¼c equal to 3¾d to 4 7-16d; low middling to middling, 8c to 8¾c, equal to 4 9-16d to 5d; good middling, 9¼c to 9½c, equal to 5 3-16d to 5⅜d; middling fair, 9¾c to 10c, equal to 5½d to 5⅝d; fair, 10½c to 10¾c, equal to 5¾d 5⅞d, free on board, freight at ⅝d included. Freights—Some few ships are filling up for Liverpool at 5-16d, but this rate is now generally refused, the ruling figures being for said port ⅜d, and for Havre ⅜c. The tonnage in port unengaged is very large, and there is little chance of any improvement of consequence in the freight market for some time. Exchange—The amount of sterling bills offered considerably exceeds the demand, and rates are decidedly in favour of buyers, whilst francs are in good request, with but a limited amount for sale. I quote sterling from 108¾ to 109¼, and 9½ for bankers' bills; francs from 5.15f to 5.07½f per dol; New York, sight to 60 days' sight, 100¼ to 98 per cent. Of the Crop—The weather during the last fortnight has continued of a favourable character for picking operations, and I am glad to perceive that the quality of the late receipts of cotton, though not yet equal to former years, shows a marked improvement. The general estimates of crop continue to range from 2,900,000 to 3,100,000 bales. No frost has yet occurred strong enough to check vegetation in this latitude.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Dec. 7, 1854.

The treaty which was signed at Vienna on the 2nd of December has nearly dispelled all the apprehensions which the present state of war had caused in France as well as in England. It is, indeed, a very important step of Austria, but it is far from putting aside all the difficulties to the restoration of peace. It is probable that the Czar would willingly consent to a treaty of peace if he could obtain conditions that he might consider honourable to himself. But there are two conditions which will be imposed on him by the Western Powers, and which he cannot agree to unless his armies are quite defeated and expelled from the Crimea. The first is the complete annihilation of his naval supremacy in the Black Sea, and the possession of the Crimea; and the other is the indemnifications which must be paid to England and France for the expenses of the war. It was announced, in a diplomatic letter from Vienna, that the Cabinets of London and Paris had agreed with Austria to make an important concession. According to that correspondence, Russia would remain in possession of the Crimea, but all the fortifications of Sebastopol would be destroyed. Russia could not maintain more than four vessels of war in the Black Sea; England and France on their side could not have in that sea more than two ships of war each; and the navigation of the Black Sea and the Danube would remain free.

The text of the treaty of Dec. 2 will not be known before it has been ratified; that is, towards the end of this month. But it is said that it is an offensive and defensive alliance, which will take its due effect on the 2nd of January, if Russia has not yielded before that date; and Austria will take the engagement of declaring war with Russia on the 2nd of March, if the Czar persevered till that date in his warlike policy.

If, however, we suppose that this treaty is more restricted in its engagement, it is nevertheless an important deed for France, as it delivers it from the necessity of establishing several camps on our frontiers, to guard them from attacks from Germany. The distrust against the Cabinet of Vienna had grown to such a degree, that measures had been already taken in the Ministry of War to have a camp formed from Lyons to Grenoble, and another towards Metz.

The Government have adjourned until January next any project of a new loan. It is determined to receive advances from the Bank for the sums which may be required, and they will be repaid with titles of the new loan.

The news from the seat of war is very scarce. The Allies had already received, on the 25th of November, large reinforcements, amounting to nearly 20,000 soldiers, and active preparations are making in France to send new reinforcements, amounting to 30,000. But as the present situation of the armies is now perfectly safe, in consequence of the works they have executed around their camp, orders have been sent to Toulon to wait for some days in order to avoid the tempests which continue to rage in the Black Sea.

According to the accounts of the English and French papers, the forces of the Russians in the Crimea exceeded 100,000 at the battle of Inkermann. These reports are certainly exaggerated. I saw a few days ago a family of Russian nobles, who came directly from Warsaw, and had obtained leave to traverse France on their way to Italy. They had seen Marshal Paskiewitsch before their departure, and they had been told that the aggregate forces of the division amounted only to 75,000, with the garrison of Sebastopol. A body of 25,000 soldiers had been marched from Poland at the end of October, and they could not arrive in the Crimea and join Prince Menschikoff's army before the 6th December, when they will complete the number of 100,000 which had been spoken of.

The French Government, following the example of Belgium, has prohibited the export of corn until the 31st of July, 1855. This mea-

sure has renewed the apprehensions about the extent of our resources in breadstuffs, and it will scarcely have a favourable influence upon the prices of wheat and flour.

The following are the variations of our securities from November 30th to Dec 6th:—

	f c		f c		f c
The 3 per Cents. improved from ...	70 60	to	73 20	and left off at	72 70
The 4½ per Cents. ...	94 80	—	96 0	—	95 75
Bank Shares ...	2980 0	—	3000 0	—	3000 0
Northern Shares ...	840 0	—	875 0	—	855 0
Eastern ...	770 0	—	800 0	—	785 0
— New Shares ...	620 0	—	645 0	—	635 0
Lyons ...	952 50	—	1005 0	—	985 0
Avignon ...	830 0	—	865 0	—	850 0
Orleans ...	1135 0	—	1185 0	—	1160 0
Rouen ...	940 0	—	960 0	—	960 0
Havre ...	517 50	—	530 0	—	525 0

Half-past Four.—Though the text of the treaty of Vienna had been received in Paris, and was considered as very favourable to the Western Powers, our securities were dull, and there were large realisations of profits. The Three per Cents. varied from 71f 25c to 71f ex div. The Four and a Half per Cents. from 95f 80c to 96f 25c. The Bank shares from 3,000f to 2,990f. The Northern shares from 857f 50c to 860f. Eastern shares from 792f 50c to 787f 50c; ditto (new shares) from 635f to 630c. Lyons from 990f to 985f. Orleans from 1,160f to 1,165f. Rouen from 955f to 960f. Havre from 522f 50c to 525f. Avignon from 860f to 855f.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

On Sunday, the Court attended divine service in the Castle.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited the Prize Cattle Show, in Baker-street, on Monday.

On Tuesday, the Queen had a dinner party.

The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the grounds adjoining the Castle on Wednesday.

The Queen and Prince walked in the Home Park on Thursday.

A deputation from the Board of Directors of the Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company via Panama, waited upon Sir George Grey on Wednesday at the Colonial-office, to solicit Her Majesty's Ministers to adopt measures, in concert with the Colonial Legislatures, for establishing an efficient postal communication with the Australian colonies.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council met on Wednesday morning, at the office of the Comptroller of the Exchequer, for the trial of Her Majesty's gold and silver coins set apart from every coinage between the 16th December, 1850, and the 30th June, 1854, in the pyx of the Mint.

It is stated that the address of the House of Commons, in reply to Her Majesty's speech from the throne, will be moved by Mr Henry Arthur Herbert, M.P. for Kerry. Lord Courtenay, Secretary to the Poor Law Board, will, in all probability, succeed the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy as Commissioner of Woods and Forests. Mr. Hayward, Q.C., will, we have reason to believe, have the Secretaryship of the Poor Law Board, vacated by Lord Courtenay.

Several Cabinet Councils have been held this week.

METROPOLIS.

Health of London During the Week.—The weekly table shows a high rate of mortality in London. In the week that ended on Saturday 1,350 deaths were registered. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1844-53 the average number was 1,118, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1,230. The present return, therefore, discovers an excess of 120 above the estimated amount. The zymotic class of diseases was fatal last week to 298 persons, whilst the corrected average of corresponding weeks is 277. Diseases of the respiratory organs carried off 307 persons, the average being 262. Amongst particular diseases, scarlatina destroyed 90 lives, bronchitis 140, pneumonia 119, and phthisis 129. Last week the births of 806 boys and 804 girls, in all 1,610 children, were registered in London. In the nine corresponding weeks of the years 1845-53 the average number was 1,393. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29 deg. 519 in. The mean temperature of the week was 38 deg. 4 sec., which is 3 deg. 4 sec. below the average of the same week in 38 years. The mean dew-point temperature was 34 deg.; and the difference between that and the mean air temperature was 4 deg. 4 sec. The wind blew nearly all the week from the south-west. The amount of rain-fall was 0.48 in., which fell on Tuesday and two following days.

PROVINCES

Bedford Election.—Captain Stuart has been returned for this borough.

Representation of Coventry.—Sir Joseph Paxton has been returned without opposition.

The Western Fisheries.—The catches of fish on the Cornish coast, on which so large a portion of the population depend, have during the present season been exceedingly small. During the past week, however, the seine at St Ives have been tolerably successful. The drift boats have been taking from 1,000 to 18,000 fine pilchards, which have found a ready sale at 1s to 2s per 100 of six score in the Bristol market and for home consumption. At Pendeen a great quantity of fish, supposed to be pilchards, have been seen going down Channel. Fish have also been seen off Mullion and Gunwalloe, but the weather has been too rough to secure any.

The Birmingham Cattle and Poultry Show.—The sixth of the great annual exhibitions of stock and domestic poultry, which have excited so much interest in all parts of the United Kingdom, will open in Bingley hall, on Tuesday next. As regards the stock, we understand that the list of competitors in the various classes, will, as heretofore, include the names of breeders and feeders of the highest eminence.

The Strike of the Tyne Shipwrights.—Shields, Dec. 6.—The strike of the shipwrights in this river is fortunately about at an end. This morning Messrs W. and T. Smith, of St Peter's and North Shields, the largest shipbuilders in the north of England, set on their men; Messrs Laing will open their docks to-morrow; Messrs Morrison and Faurus have had their workmen employed about a week; and it is thought the docks will be opened in South Shields on Saturday. The men are going in for the old wages, 36s a week. Four yards have gone in in Sunderland at the same rates. This is for what they struck.

IRELAND.

Dublin Customs.—The Customs duties received at this port during the past week were 23,388*l*, against 19,215*l* in the corresponding week of last year being an increase of 4,173*l*. Paid on tea, 8,863*l*; muscovado sugar, 4,118*l*; refined ditto, 1,035*l*; coffee, 72*l*; wine, 2,833*l*; spirits, 1,016*l*, tobacco, 4,693*l*; timber, 346*l*; and miscellaneous, 410*l*. The total sum received since 10th of October is 145,622*l*; same time last year, 139,531*l*; increase, 6,091*l*.

Hibernian Bank.—On Wednesday a meeting of the proprietors of the Hibernian Banking Company was held, when a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, was declared for the half-year ending the 1st of November.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

The Director-General of Customs and of indirect contributions has published a return of the production and consumption of beet-root sugar in France since the commencement of the present season till the end of October. It results from this table that the number of sugar manufactories in activity is 197, and that of manufactories not in work is 73. This is a diminution of 98 for the former and an increase of 43 for the latter as compared with the corresponding period of last year. 8,000,000 kilogrammes have been fabricated, which is one-half less than that of last year. The quantities given out for consumption derived directly from the manufactories amounts 2,204,000 kilogrammes; in October, 1853, it had attained 6,927,000 kilogrammes. On the other hand, the quantities sent from the entrepots amount this year to 9,880,000 kilogrammes, while last year they amounted to 6,692,000 kilogrammes. There remain in the manufactories 10,537,000 kilogrammes. This amount is smaller by 3,730,000 kilogrammes than that of last year. The quantity remaining in the entrepots exceeds 5,000,000 kilogrammes, while in October last year there was only 1,500,000 kilogrammes.

The official return of the price of wheat, as published by the *Moniteur*, does not present in its aggregate a very important augmentation. The average price for the whole of France during the three market days comprised between the end of October and the first fortnight of November is 24f 31c, being a rise of 1f 81c; 2nd section, at St Laurent and Grand-Lemps, 26f 84c; rise 80c. 3rd class, 1st section, Mulhausen and Strasburg, 30f 55c; rise, 2f 58c. 26f 58c the hectolitre; as it was previously 25f 72c, the advance is only 67c. But in examining in detail the prices of each of the regulating markets, very considerable differences are to be found—some having experienced a large advance, whilst others have maintained a downward tendency. The circle round Paris has remained with a fall; but what is strange is, that a large advance has taken place at Mulhausen and Strasburg, whilst in the neighbouring district of Metz and Verdun prices continued to go down during the same period.

The commercial position of Paris is unchanged. The manufacturers have nearly completed their stocks, and are not apprehensive of being surprised by too great a number of demands coming at the same moment on the approach of the new year. Very few orders now received from the United States, and the commercial accounts from New York of the 13th ult. are anything but reassuring. A few Paris and Lyons houses have forwarded of late large consignments of goods to Germany, particularly to Prussian firms trading with Russia. The cold beginning to be rigorously felt, the communication by sledges will become very active by land between Memel and St Petersburg. The Government, by prohibiting the export of corn until the 31st July, 1855, was anxious to check the rise in the price of grain. The decree, however, has not produced the desired effect. The rates, it is true, are less buoyant in Paris than in the preceding week, but in the departments they continue firm. The sale of cattle has been very active at all the markets, particularly those of Sceaux and Poissy. Prices have not increased, but they maintain themselves owing to the disinclination of the graziers to abate their pretensions.

An Imperial decree opens, from the budget of 1854, a new extraordinary credit of 25,700,000f, to meet the expenses of the war in the East, and particularly the cost of sending out two new divisions. A sum of 12,250,000f is appropriated to pay and support the troops, and the remainder to stores of various kinds.

AMERICA.

The commercial accounts from New York describe a renewed decline in the stock market, and an increase of pressure for money, rates equal to 24 per cent. per annum being paid for the discount of ordinary bills. Failures continue to be reported from most of the principal cities in the south as well as in the interior. Among them were those of David Stewart and Sons, wholesale grocers at Baltimore, for 100,000*l*, and the bank of Matthews, Finley, and Co., at New Orleans; while the list of similar events in the Western States is too long for recapitulation. The bank of Selden, Withers, and Co., the financial agents of the State of Virginia at Washington, was likewise in temporary embarrassment, owing to a heavy run upon it, but it was expected, with little delay, to meet all its liabilities. Notwithstanding these circumstances, the markets at New York for imported goods had shown some slight improvement, stocks being greatly reduced, in consequence of the arrivals for the past few months having been 50 per cent. below those of the corresponding periods of last year. Purchases of wheat continued to be made for shipment to England, but only to a moderate extent, prices being high. If the winter should be late, however, so as to leave the canals open longer than usual, a large supply would come forward, and, under any circumstances, the transportation by railway, not only from the Western States but from Canada, would be active. The rate of exchange had been affected by the pressure for money, inducing every one to delay remittances as long as possible.

THE BRAZILS AND RIVER PLATE.

A considerable improvement has taken place in business generally at Buenos Ayres, imports particularly sharing the reaction. Produce continued scarce and high, preventing any advance in exchange, which was quoted at 64s to 64s 3d. Freights were dull and declining, viz.:—Hides, 40s; dry hides, 80s; tallow, 35s; bales, 30s. Many vessels were leaving in ballast for other ports.

At Montevideo on the 15th of October exchange was quoted at 40d to 40½d. Freights were dull for want of produce from up river. The poverty of the internal resources of this province were daily becoming more apparent, and business in imports could hardly be in a more apathetic state. Peace, however, remained undisturbed under the Brazilian Protectorate, and the only remedy for commerce was patience, until the cattle increase sufficiently to allow the saladeros to work more actively, Some few had already begun, though on a small scale,

Commercial transactions at Rio Janeiro for the week previous to the departure of the mail had been less extensive in imports. In coffee there existed little disposition to effect other than indispensable purchases. The ruling prices for assortments were—for the Channel, 4 dols to 4 dols 300; and for the North of Europe, 4 dols 400 to 4 dols 450. The quantity shipped during the month of October was 175,245 bags. Sugar for export was quoted at 3 dols 100 to 3 dols 300 and at 2 dols 300 to 2 dols 600. Bullion—Spanish doubloons, 28 dols 650 to 28 dols 750; sovereigns, 8 dols 700 to 8 dols 800. Exchange on London, 27¾ to 28; on France, 345 to 348.

Bahia advices state that the demand for goods improved. Sugar was coming in very slowly, and the cane was beginning to suffer from drought. The port was quite healthy. In exchange unimportant transactions had taken place at 27¾. Freights—To the Channel, for orders, 52s 6d to 55s; Hamburg, 55s to 60s; Baltic, 60s to 65s; Liverpool, 40s to 45s; and to London, 50s to 55s. Spanish and patriot doubloons, 29 dols 200 to 29 dols 400; sovereigns, 8 dols 700 to 8 dols 900.

At Pernambuco the sugar crop was brought to a close, having yielded 50.963 tons. The new crop was generally admitted to be large, but supplies were coming in slowly. The new crop of cotton was abundant and the quality excellent. Exchange on London 27¾ to 28; on Paris, 350. Freights to Liverpool—For sugar, 30s; cotton, ¼d per lb; hides, 40s to the Channel, for orders, 70s.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have advices from the Cape to the end of September. There had been no particular change in the state of trade. The *Eastern Province Herald* mentions that Sunday's River had been carefully sounded, with a view to make it a port of commerce. The result was favourable. The reports from the Smithfield gold diggings had become more favourable, and hopes were entertained that some one or other of the prospecting parties would eventually find a profitable field of the precious metal. The wealth of the colony in regard to copper had been satisfactorily tested, and the Namaqualand Copper Mining Company had been formed, with a capital of 200,000*l*, in shares of 10*l* each. The last annual report of the Cape Town Commercial Exchange shows that the value of the wool exported in 1853 was two-thirds of the declared value of all the produce shipped from the colony, the latter being 772,537*l*, and the former 501,134*l*; but the larger amount includes 36,552*l* of specie exported. The shipments of wool, therefore, exceeded in value those of 1852 by 97,715*l*. The total imports, amounted, in 1852, to 1,651,596*l*, against 1,861,808*l* in 1853; which include 250,855*l* of specie in 1852 and 31*l* in 1853.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th of October, at St John's, Newfoundland, the wife of His Excellency Governor Hamilton, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at Seafield, Gorey, Ireland, Viscountess Stopford, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Doneraile, the Viscountess Doneraile, of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., in Queen's square, Bath, the Hon. Mrs R. Lambert Baynes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Luxembourg, Thomas John Mazzinghi, Esq., Principal of the English Institution that city, A.M. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Anna Marie Cesarine Therese eldest daughter of Matthieu Lambert Schrobligen, Chevalier du Lion Neerlandais.

On the 16th of September last, at Melbourne, Twisden Hodges, Esq, to Rosa Willson Nott, widow of the late Major-General Sir William Nott, G.C.B.

On the 2nd inst., by the British Consul, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Henry M. Vernon, Esq., only son of the late Major Vernon, 36th Regt, and Military Resident of Paxo, to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of William Bell, Esq., late of H.M.'s Paymaster-General's Department, Whitehall.

On the 23rd ult., at Pau, Edward Ovens, Esq., to Sophie, youngest daughter of Monsle General de Gaja, and grand-daughter of Lord Robert Fitz-Gerald.

DEATHS

On the 5th ult., at the battle of Inkermann, Lieut.-Colonel Lionel Mackinnon Coldstream Guards, age 29, youngest son of W. A. Mackinnon, Esq, M.P.

On the 5th ult., killed at the battle of Inkermann, Captain Henry Thomas Butler, of H.M.'s 55th Regt., and Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, eldest son of Lieut-General the Hon. H. E. Butler, and brother of the late Capt. J. Armar Butler, who so distinguished himself at the siege of Silistria.

On the 4th inst., at Dublin, Major-General Charles O'Neill Prendergast, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A commercial agency has been advertised to supply a regular steam communication twice a month between Constantinople and the fleet and camp at Balaklava. The screw steamer Lucerne is to be despatched from Liverpool for the purpose on the 20th instant.

A general meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was held on Wednesday, when a dividend for the year ending 30th September last was declared at the rate of 5 per cent., free of income tax, payable on the 28th instant, and a bonus of 1*l* per share, payable some time in January next; this latter distribution being the proceeds of certain shares, &c, forfeited to the company. The profits of the undertaking for the year have amounted to 69,348*l* net. After payment of the dividend and bonus, a surplus of 814*l* will remain to be carried forward to the next account. The capital of the company is to be increased by 1,000,000*l* by the creation of 20,000 shares of 50*l* each, to be divided amongst the present proprietors in the proportions of two new to three old shares; a deposit of 5*l* to be paid on or before the 1st of February next, subject to an allowance of interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from that date up to the 31st of March, when an instalment of 5*l* will fall due, on payment of which the new shares will participate in the regular dividend.

Summary of coinage executed at the mint of the United States and its branches, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1854:—

Gold.	Pieces.	Value. dols	c
Double Eagles	750,813	15,016,260	0
Eagles	177,574	1,775,740	0
Half Eagles	514,697	2,573,485	0
Three Dollars	129,994	389,994	0
Quarter Eagles	667,759	1,669,397	50
Dollars	1,604,303	1,602,303	0
Fine Bars	...	9,476,546	62
Unparted Bars	...	4,086,479	0
Total	3,743,144	35,990,705	12
Silver.			
Dollars	33,140	33,140	0
Half Dollars	6,768,000	3,384,000	0
Quarter Dollars	11,796,000	2,949,000	0
Dimes	3,838,000	383,000	0
Half Dimes	5,800,000	290,000	0
Trimes	400,000	12,000	0
Total	28,627,140	7,051,140	0
Copper.			
Cents	3,777,569	37,775	80
Total coinage	35,647,873	43,079,121	1

Coinage, &c., at Philadelphia for October, 1854:—

Gold Bullion Deposited.	dols	c
From California	550,000	0
From other sources	50,000	0
Total	600,000	0
Silver Bullion Deposited.		
Including silver purchases	200,000	0
Total gold and silver deposits	800,000	0

Coinage. Gold.	Pieces.		Value. dols	c
Dollars	323,743	...	323,743	0
Fine bars	...	...	1,822,767	97
Total	323,743		2,146,510	97
Silver.				
Half Dollars	168,000	...	84,000	0
Quarter Dollars	24,000	...	6,000	0
Dimes	500,000	...	50,000	0
Half Dimes	700,000	...	35,000	0
Total	1,392,000		175,000	0
Copper.				
Cents	486,246	...	4,862	46
Recapitulation.			dols	c
Gold coinage	323,743	...	2,146,510	97
Silver	1,392,000	...	175,000	0
Copper	486,246	...	4,862	46
Total	2,201,989	...	2,326,373	43

Annexed are the particulars of vessels preparing to enter outwards from Gravesend for Australia during the present month:—

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
For Victoria	24	17,695
— New South Wales	20	17,393
— Hobart Town	5	2,326
— Launceston	3	1,202
— Adelaide	10	6,073
— New Zealand	4	1,869
— Western Australia	1	446
Total vessels	67	46,404

The shipments of indigo from Calcutta this year to the 15th Oct., were:—

	Chests.	Fy. mds.
To Great Britain	17,941	69,053
— France	5,337	19,016
— North America	1,732	6,763
— Red Sea, Bombay, and Gulphs	2,177	7,927
— Other Parts	8	27
Total	27,175	102,826

The import of goods at New York from the 1st of January to the 16th ult., 1853 and 1854, were:—

	1853 dols	1854 dols
Dry goods	1,127,037	571,112
General merchandise	1,504,072	1,275,665
Total	2,631,109	1,846,777
Previous 45 weeks	167,421,628	163,153,548
Total since Jan. 1	170,052,737	165,000,325

The export of corn from the Roman States is prohibited.

At a meeting of the Grand Junction Canal Company, the dividend declared was 1½ per cent. for the half-year.

The Canadian Government purposes to alter the present tariff on imports, by reducing the duty on refined sugar to 2 dols 40c, on raw sugar to 1 dol 50c, and on molasses to 2d per gallon, and coffee to 1d per lb.

Intelligence has been received through Malta, that the English consul at Tunis had sent word that the prohibition to export corn from the regency of Tripoli had been revoked on the 31st of October.

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn, and barley left at tide water at New York during the second week in November, in the years 1853 and 1854, was as follows:—

	Flour. btls	Wheat. bush	Corn. bush	Barley. bush
1853	133,027	349,268	32,817	139,423
1854	40,177	93,395	181,817	127,713
Increase	...	...	149,00	...
Decrease	92,850	255,873	...	11,715

Literature.

THE IRISH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1853. *A Detailed Catalogue of its Contents, &c.* Edited by JOHN SPROULE, assisted by eminent Literary and Scientific Men. James M'Glashan, Upper Sackville street, Dublin. London: W. S. Orr and Co.

IF the Exhibition at Dublin were in proprtion as elegant as the volume describing its contents, its must have been a very finished production. The detailed catalogue gives critical dissertations, statistical information, elaborate descriptions of various arts and manufactures, as well as accounts of the objects in the Exhibition. It includes very properly also a memoir of Mr Dargan, with his portrait, and numerous illustrations on wood. The volume is creditable to Dublin as the Exhibition was; and both will help to make the ingenuity and great talents of the Irish better known to their fellow-countrymen. The volume is large as well as elegant; its contents, like those of the Exhibition, are multifarious; those who saw what it describes will like to have this record, and those who did not will like to learn from it what the Exhibition contained. No noteworthy particular is omitted. The volume is elegant as well as useful.

To Readers and Correspondents.

☞ Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

We have several Communications in relation to the Stamp Act and other subjects which the want of space renders it needful to leave till next week.

The work of Mr Fortune on the Funds, recently revised, or Mr M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary, would give our correspondent at Manchester the information he requires. The Dictionary would also supply him with all the information he wishes on Bills of Exchange.

"Self-reliance" stands over.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(*From the Gazette.*)

AN ACCOUNT, *pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 2nd day of Dec., 1854:—*

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

	L.		L.
Notes issued	27,244,460	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	13,244,460
		Silver bullion	...
	27,244,460		27,244,460

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	L.		L.
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	11,517,734
Rest	3,121,642	Other Securities	13,710,468
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	4,994,893	Notes	7,647,670
Other Deposits	9,759,246	Gold and Silver Coin	625,563
Seven Day and other Bills	1,052,658		
	33,481,439		38,481,439

Dated the 7th Dec., 1854. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result:—

Liabilities.	L.	*Assets.*	L.
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	20,669,448	Securities	24,675,206
Public Deposits	4,994,893	Bullion	13,870,023
Other or private Deposits	9,759,246		
	35,423,587		38,545,229

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,121,642, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week, exhibit—

A decrease of Circulation of	£125,297
An increase of Public Deposits of	212,503
An increase of Other Deposits of	43,937
A decrease of Securities of	83,643
An increase of Bullion of	160,229
A decrease of Rest of	54,577
An increase of Reserve of	293,414

The present accounts show a continued *decrease* of *circulation*, 125,297*l*; an *increase* of *public deposits*, 212,503*l*; an *increase* of *private deposits*, 43,937*l*; a *decrease* of *securities*, 83,643*l*, the decrease being made up of an increase of Government securities to the extent of 56,035*l*, and a decrease of private securities to the extent of 139,678*l*; an *increase* of *bullion*, 160,229*l*; a *decrease* of *rest*, 54,557*l*; and an *increase* of *reserve*, 293,414*l*. While the Bank is increasing its strength by an increase of bullion, an increase of reserve, and a diminution of circulation, the mercantile interest is making no demands on it, as is evident by the decrease of private securities. In the accounts last week, as well as in the present accounts, the private securities diminished, which contrasts very strikingly with the active demand for money for commercial purposes last year at this period.

Money continues in good demand, but there is no alteration in the terms of the money market.

The exchanges are very firm, but small parcels of gold continue to go abroad.

The arrivals of gold since our last have been from Australia, by four vessels, the Phœnicia, the Ocean Chief, the John Banks, and the Tamar, 224,618*l*; from the United States, two arrivals, together 165,000*l*; from Brazils, 5,200; and Portugal, 14,900*l* —making a total of 409,718*l*.

By the steamer Euxine, 108,042*l* has been exported, of which 51,556*l* is gold for Malta, Alexandria, and Hongkong; and 486*l* silver to Singapore, Hongkong, Canton, and Shanghai.

The silver brought by the Magdalena has come to hand, but no price has yet been fixed for it.

The funds were very firm to-day. Consols opened at 92¾ and closed at 93½ for money The market has been favourably influenced all the week by the statement made last Saturday in this journal as to the condition of the Exchequer, and by the report of Austria having signed a treaty with the two Western Powers; and to-day the information that Prussia had adhered to the course of Austria—that men in the Ministerial circles of Berlin profess not to have been so much surprised as gratified to find that Austria has engaged herself in this direction; the suspicions entertained of the want of good faith in Austria, and of her intention to move only for her own sole advantage, were the real reasons of the great backwardness Prussia has shown to go forward; and that a confidential communication of what was about to take place was the one great inducement to Prussia to accede to the fresh additional article, gave additional firmness. The settlement has passed off satisfactorily, and, though business was not extensive, more confident feelings prevail, and a further rise in Consols is looked for. After to-day, however, it must be remembered that they will be quoted ex dividend, which will show an apparent decline. From Paris, to-day, the prices came ex dividends, which led to its being mistakingly reported that the funds at Paris had fallen 1½ per cent. The following is our usual list of the prices of the principal stocks:—

CONSOLS.

	Money Lowest	Money Highest	Account Lowest	Account Highest	Exch. Bills.
Saturday	91¾	92¾	91¾	92¾	3s 6s pm
Monday	92½	92⅞	92½	92¾	3s 6s pm
Tuesday	92½	92¾	92½	92¾	3s 6s pm
Wednesday	92¾	93½	92¾	93½	3s 6s pm
Thursday	92¾	93½	93½	93¾*	3s 6s pm
Friday	92¾	93½	93¾	93¾	3s 6s pm

* January account.

	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices This day.
3 per cent consols, account	91¾ ⅞		93¾ ½
— — money	91¾ ⅞		shut
New 3 per cents	89¾ 90½		91½ ⅞
3 per cent reduced do.	89¾ 90½		91½ ½
Exchequer bills, large March	3 6 pm		3 6 pm
— — June	3 6 pm		3 6 pm
Bank stock	208 10		208 10
East India stock	230 2		shut
Spanish 3 per cents	37¾ 8		38¾ 9½
— 3 per cents new def.	18½ ⅞		19 ¼
Portuguese 4 per cents	40 2		41 3
Mexican 3 per cents	20¾ 1½		21½ ⅞
Dutch 2½ per cents	60 1		61½ 2
— 4 per cents	89 1		90 1
Russian, 4½ stock	86 8		86 8
Russian, 5 per cent.	95 7		95 7
Sardinian stock	83½ 4½ x div.		83 4
Peruvian 4½	68 9		68 9
— 3 per cent	47 9		47 9
Venezuela	21 3		21 3
Spanish Certif.	5½ ⅞		4¾ ½
Turkish Loan	8 7½ dis		8 7½ dis

The railway market not being so directly under the influence of political rumours or political events as the stock market, has scarcely kept pace with it. Prices, however, are good, though the market is not active. We subjoin our usual list:—

RAILWAYS.

	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices. This day.
Bristol and Exeter	93 5		93 95
Caledonians	59½ 60		61 61½
Eastern Counties	11 ¼		11½ 11½
East Lancashire	67 9		69 71
Great Northern	87 8		88 89
Great Western	69½ ⅞		70½ 71
Lancashire and Yorkshire	70½ 1½		72½ 73
London and Blackwall	7½ 8		7⅞ 8½
London, Brighton, & S Coast	104		104 106
London & North Western	97½ 8½		99½ 100
London and South Western	79 80		82 3
Midlands	66½ 7½		68½ 69
North British	30½ 1½		31½ 32½
North Staffordshire	4¾ 4½ dis		4¾ 4¾ dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	29 31		30½ 31½
South Eastern	57½ 8½		59 60
South Wales	29 30		29 30
North Eastern, Berwick Stock	72 74		75 76
North Eastern, York Stock	50 1		52 53
FRENCH SHARES.			
Northern of France	23 ½		34½ ⅞
Do. 20 f 3 per ct. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	12½ ¾		12½ ⅞
Paris and Rouen	36 38		37 39
Eastern of France*	30½ ⅞		31½ 31¾
Rouen and Havre	20 21		20½ 21½
Dutch Rhenish	3¾ 3½ dis		3¾ 3½ dis
Paris and Lyons	17½ 18½ pm		19½ 19½ pm
Lyons and Mediterranean	...		...
East Indian	2½ 3 pm		2½ 2¾ pm
Dijon and Besancon	...		...
Madras	½ d ¼ pm		½ dis ¼ pm
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	...		...
Paris and Orleans	44 46		45 47
Western of France	4 5 pm		4½ 5½ pm
India Peninsular	½ ⅞ pm		¾ 1 pm
Grand Junction of France	...		...
Central of France	¼ d ½ pm		⅞ 1 pm

* Formerly the Paris and Strasbourg.

The chief subject of interest is the treaty with Austria and the reported Prussian adhesion, and people begin to discuss the possibilities of peace, and balance the false sense of national honour and imperial dignity in the Czar, which will prevent him from yielding even to the voice of united Europe, against the defeats he has already suffered, and the greater defeats he is sure to suffer, if he continue to set its remonstrances and justice at defiance. Great satisfaction is generally expressed at the present

conduct of the German Powers, though it is tinged with regret and reproaches that they have not sooner taken this course, and so have prevented, as it is supposed they might, much social injury.

The New York money market of the 22d ult., is said by the *Shipping List* to

Still wear a gloomy aspect, and business generally is very much contracted in consequence. The financial crisis which has been so severely trying the Western banks, we are happy to infer, from the more cheerful tone of the press in that section, is somewhat abated. These failures have not, to any considerable extent, been accompanied by the suspension of commercial houses—the inference from which is, that there is, after all, less a scarcity of money than confidence. Cotton is beginning to go forward from southern ports more freely, thus furnishing a better supply of exchange, the rates for which are likely soon to settle down to a point which will not admit of specie shipment save at a loss. Our foreign imports continue to decline; retrenchment and contraction is the order of the day. Merchants are shortening credits, reducing expenses, and universally agreeing in the necessity that dictates a return from extravagance to economy. The last weekly statement of the city banks exhibits a gain of 821,944 dols on the specie item, and likewise a gain of 518 620 dols in the deposits. The loans exhibit a falling off of upwards of a half million, all of which is a true index to the cautious policy the banks are pursuing. We append a comparative statement of the leading aggregate of items:—

	Loans. dols.	Specie. dols.	Deposits. dols.
July 1	88,608,591	11,130,300	71,457,984
Oct. 7	91,380,525	10,630,517	70,383,610
Nov. 4	83,369,401	10,004,686	62,2.9,611
Nov. 11	82,717,052	10,472,538	61,662,387
Nov. 18	82,191,974	10,801,532	62,184,007

On the 25th it is said—

The balance in the Sub-treasury yesterday was 6,591,929 dols. The current rates for money are as follows:—Loans on call, 6 to 7 per cent.; prime 60 to 90 days' paper, 10 to 12 per cent.; prime 4 and 6 months' paper, 15 to 18 per cent.; railroad paper, 15 to 20 per cent. The failure of a well-known iron house in Philadelphia has enhanced materially the depression in mercantile circles there. In New York no new disasters of that character, except one or two small stock operators, have occurred, and there is rational hope for the belief that the crisis, in this direction, is nearly over. The Secretary of the Treasury announces the extension of his late offer for the public stock of the United States to the 31st December. The terms the same as under the circular which expired on the 20th inst.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	Dec. 7	f25 5	3 days' sight
		24 80	3 months' date
		...	1 —
Antwerp	— 7	f.25 7½ to 25 5	3 days' sight
Amsterdam	— 5	fl11 72½	3 days' sight
		11 62½	2 months' date
Hamburg	— 5	m13 2½	3 days' sight
		13 0½	3 months' date
St Petersburg	Nov. 24	35 15-16 to 36 1-16d	3 —
Madrid	Dec. 1	51 10 100d	3 —
Lisbon	Nov. 29	54½d	3 —
Gibraltar	— 29	51d	3 —
New York	— 25	9¼ to 9½ per cent pm	60 days' sight
Jamaica	— 10	¼ per cent pm	30 —
		1 per cent pm	60 —
		½ per cent pm	90 —
Havana	— 7	13 per cent pm	90 —
Rio de Janeiro	— 1	27⅞d to 28d	60 —
Bahia	— 6	27½d	60 —
Pernambuco	— 9	27½d to 28d	60 —
Buenos Ayres	Oct. 1	2½d	60 —
Singapore	— 28	4s 11d	6 months' sigh
Ceylon	— 26	½ per cent dis	6 —
Bombay	— 28	1s 11½d to 1s 11¾d	6 —
Calcutta	— 17	1s 10½d to 1s 11d	6 —
California	— 31	47½d	60 days' sight
Hong Kong	— 10	4s 9¾d	6 months' sight
Mauritius	Sept. 12	3½ to 4 per cent dis	90 days' sight
		...	60 days' sight
Sydney	— 20	5 per cent. pm.	30 days' sight
Valparaiso	Oct. 14	46½	60 days' sight

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Friday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short	11 15½	11 16	11 15½	11 15¾
Ditto	3 ms	11 17½	11 17¾	11 17½	11 17½
Rotterdam	—	11 17½	11 17¾	11 17½	11 17½
Antwerp	—	25 30	25 35	25 30	25 35
Brussels	—	25 30	25 35	25 30	25 35
Hamburg	—	13 5½	13 6	13 5	13 5½
Paris	short	25 7½	25 12½	25 7½	25 12½
Ditto	3 ms	25 32½	25 35	25 32½	25 37½
Marseilles	—	25 35	25 40	25 35	25 40
Frankfort on the Main	—	117¾	118¼	117¾	118¼
Vienna	—	12 30	13 37	12 23	12 28
Trieste	—	12 35	13 40	12 25	12 30
Petersburg	—	35	35½	35½	35¾
Madrid	—	49¾	50	50	50½
Cadiz	—	50½	50½	50½	50½
Leghorn	—	30 47½	30 52½	30 50	30 55
Genoa	—	25 47½	25 52½	25 50	25 55
Naples	—	44	44½	43¾	44½
Palermo	—	130½	131	130½	131
Messina	—	130½	131	130½	131
Lisbon	—	53½	53¾	53½	53¾
Oporto	—	53¾	53¾	53½	53¾
Rio Janeiro	60 ds sgt	...	...	...	...
New York	—	...	...	...	...

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£	s	d
Foreign gold in bars (standard) ..... per ounce	3	17	9
Mexican dollars	0	0	0
Silver in bars (standard)	0	5	1½

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, div 9 per cent	2 9½ 9	210 8½	208 9½	208	208	210 8
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	91½ ½	90¾ ½	90¾ ½	91½	91⅞ ½	91⅞ ½
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	91½ ¾	92½	92½	92¾ ½	92¾ 3	93 ½
New 3 per Cent Anns.	91 ¾	90¾ ¾	90¾ ¾	91 ⅞	91¾ ½	91⅞ ½
New 3½ per Cent	...	...	...	...	98	—
New 2½ per Cent	80	...	...	...	...	...
5 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	...	4 5-16	4 5-16	4⅜	...	4 5-16
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	4 1-16	...	...	...	4½
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	4⅜	...	4 9-16
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	—
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	233 4	231	...	234 1	...	shut
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cat 1000l	11s p	10s p	...	...	8s 11s p	s sp
Ditto under 500l	...	...	10s p	7s p	s s p	s p
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Stock for acct Jan. 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 p Cent Cons. for acct Dec. 7	92 1½	92½	92½ ¾	92¾ 3¼	93¼ x d	93¼ x d
India Stock for openg Jan. 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchcq. Bills, 1000l ... 2½d	6s p	3s 6s p	3s 6s p	3s 6s p	3s 6s p	3s 6s p
Ditto 500l —	...	3s 6s p	3s 6s p	3s 6s p	3s 6s p	3s 6s p
Ditto Small —	...	3s 6s p	3s 6s p	3s 6s p	3s 6s p	3s 6s p
Ditto Advertised —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Bds Sep A 1858 ... ¾ pc	...	...	99¾	99½ ¾	...	99½ ¾
Ditto Ditto B 1859 ... —	99½ ¾	...	99¾	99½ ¾	99½	99½ ¾

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Dec. 4	London Dec. 5	Paris Dec. 5	London Dec. 7	Paris Dec. 6	London Dec. 8
	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
4½ per Cent Rentes, div. 22 March and 22 Sept.	96 0	...	96 0	—	95 75	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 June and 22 December	72 70	...	72 45	...	72 70	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July ...	2990 0	...	3000 0	—	3000 0	...
Exchange on London 1 month	25 7½	...	25 7½	...	25 7½	—
Ditto 3 months	24 80	...	24 80	—	24 80	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds	...	...	...	...	—	...
Brazilian, 5 per cent	...	...	97	...	...	98
Ditto 4½ per cent. 1852	...	...	...	92¾ ¾	...	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	...	98	...	...	...	97
Ditto New, 1843	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	...	...	..	56	54¼	...
Cuba, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 6 per cent	101	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish, 5 per cent, 1825	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	...	...	...	101¼	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grenada, 1½ per Cent, ex Dec. 1849 coup.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred	...	..	...	...	...	—
Greek Bonds, red	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto blue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican 3 per cent	21¼	21½ ¾	21	21¼	21¾	21¼ ⅞
Peruvian, 4½ per cent	...	67¼	66½	67¼ 8	68	68¾
Ditto Scrip	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent	49	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese, 5 per cent converted, 1841	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4 per cent	..	42	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent, 1845	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	...	95½	97	97	...	...
Ditto 4½ per cent	86¼	86½	...	...	...	...
Sardinian, 5 per cent	—	...	84½	...	...	—
Spanish 3 per cent	37¾	38½	38½	39¼ 9½	38¾	39¼ ⅞
Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred	18¾ ¼	19¼ 19	19 19	18¾ 19¼	¼ 19 ±	19¼ 19
Ditto Passive converted	4½	4½	...	...	...	—
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	5½ pc	5½ pc	...	5¾ pc	5¾ pc	pc
Swedish 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent	7½ d	7½ d	6¾ ¼ d	6½ ⅞ d	6¾ 7 d	7½ ½ d
Venezuela 2½ per cent Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred, 1 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian, 5 per cent. 10 gu. per £ sterling	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian 2½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 4½ per cent	...	...	...	...	90½	...
Ditto, 5 per cent	...	...	90	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	60¾	61½ 1	61	61	61½ ¾	61½ 2
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	90½ ¾	90½ ¾	91	...	90½ 1	90¾ 1½
Ditto 4 per cent Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid			Price per shar
			L.	£.	s.	D.	
22,500	6l & 1l 1½ pc bs	Australasia	40	40	0	0	79 8½
20,000	6l per ct	British North American	50	50	0	0	...
40,000	4l p c	Chartered Bank of Asia	25	5	0	0	...
50,000	...	ChrtdBnk, India Austral., & China	20	2	0	0	1¼
20,000	3l per ct	Colonial	100	25	0	0	—
...	6l pc & bs	Commercial of London	100	20	0	0	30½ ¾
25,000	...	Eng. Scot. & Austral. Chrtd.	20	10	0	0	13½ 12½
25,000	...	London Chrtd. Bank of Austral	20	20	0	0	22 ¼ x
15,000	10l p c	London and County	50	20	0	0	—
5,000	...	Ditto, Scrip	...	10	0	0	...
60,000	10l p c	London Joint Stock	50	10	0	0	...
50,000	6l p c & bs	London and Westminster	100	20	0	0	40½
10,000	4l pc & 4l bs	National Provincial of England	100	35	0	0	...
10,000	6l per ct	Ditto New	20	10	0	0	...
20,000	5l per ct	National of Ireland	50	22	10	0	...
20,000	20l pc	New South Wales	20	20	0	0	38 7¾
24,000	12l pc	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25	0	0	37 8
20,000	8l pc & bs	Provincial of Ireland	100	25	0	0	50
4,000	8l per ct	Ditto New	10	10	0	0	...
12,000	6l per ct	Ionian	25	25	0	0	...
50,000	—	Royal Austral. Bk & Gold Imp. Com.	5	5	0	0	...
8,000	8l pc	South Australia	25	25	0	0	...
32,000	32l per ct	Union of Australia	25	25	0	0	68 9½
8,000	40l per ct	Ditto Ditto	—	2	10	0	—
600,000	10 per ct	Union of London	50	10	0	0	—

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Redeemable.	London Prices. Dec. 8.	American Prices. Nov. 25.
United States 6 per cent Stock	1862	...	...
— Bonds	1862	...	...
— Stock	1867-8	100 buyers	118½
— Bonds	1868		...
— Bonds 5 per cent	1862	101 buyers	...
Alabama 5 per cent ... ...Sterling	1858	...	
Illinois 6 per cent	1870	80	...
Maryland 5 per cent ... ... Sterling	1889	94 sellers	104
Massachussetts 5 per cent ... ... Sterling	1868	101 buyers	...
New York 5 per cent Stock	1858-60	90½ xd	103
— 6 per cent	1860-7	...	...
Ohio 6 per cent	1875	103 x d	...
Pennsylvania 5 per cent Stock	1854-70	73 5	...
— 5 per cent Bonds	1881	86 2	89 ½
South Carolina 5 per cent	1866	91	...
Virginia 6 per cent Bonds	1886	88 sellers	100
— 5 per cent	1888	87 9	...
Pennsylvanian Central 6 per cent Railway Bonds	...	89 90	...

Exchange at New York 109½ ¼.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	per share
			£.	£. s. d.	
2,000	3l 10s	Albion	500	50 0 0	...
50,000	7l 14s 6d & bs	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	19½
10,000	6l p c & bs	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	...
14,000	15s	Atlas	50	5 15 0	18
5,000	4l p cent	Argus Life	100	25 0 0	22
12,000	7s 6d	BritishCommercial ...	50	5 0 0	7½
20,000	6l p cent	Church of England... ...	50	2 0 0	3½
5,000	5l p c	City of London	50	2 0 0	2½
5,000	5l p c & bs	Clerical, Medical, & General Life	100	10 0 0	...
...	4l	County	100	10 0 0	125
...	14s	Crown	50	5 0 0	17½ ¾
20,000	5s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	6½ ¼xd
—	4½l p cent	Equity and Law	100	5 0 0	5½
20,000	5l p cent	English and Scottish Law Life	50	3 5 0	4½
4,651	20s	European Life	20	All	...
...	4l p cent	Family Endowment ...	100	4 0 0	...
—	6l p cent	General	5	...	5½
1,000000l	6l p cent	Globe	Stk.	...	128
20,000	5l p cent	Guardian	100	45 0 0	55½ 5
2,400	12½p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	330
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	18½
13,453	bonus 6l	Indemnity Marine	100	23 0 0	64
50,000	2s & 2s bs	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	4½ 4
10,000	1l 16s & bs	Law Life	100	10 0 0	56
20,000	4s	Legal and General Life ...	50	2 0 0	6½
34,000	10s & bs	London	25	12 10 0	29½
10,000	18s p sh	Marine	100	18 0 0	28
10,000	4½l p cent	Medical, Invalid, & General Life	50	2 0 0	...
7,848	5l p c & bs	Minerva	20	4 0 0	5½
...	5l p cent	Monarch	5	1 0 0	...
25,000	5½p c & 2½bs	National Loan Fund ...	20	2 10 0	2½
10,000	...	National Provincial ...	5	1 0 0	1¾
10,000	6½l p cent	New Equitable	10	1 0 0	1½
30,000	5l p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 10 0	1
...	5l p cent	Pelican	...	...	...
...	8l p cent	Phœnix	...	...	180 xd
40,000	5l p cent	Professional Life	6¼	0 10 0	½
2,500	1l 5s & bns	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	39½
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	7½ ¼
689,220l	6l p c & bs	Royal Exchange	Stk.	All	...
...	6½l	Sun Fire	...	...	...
4,000	1l 14s	Do. Life	...	...	...
25,000	4l p c	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	4½
5,000	5l p c & bs	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	...
...	5l p cent	Victoria Life	...	5 0	5½

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price pr share
£			£.	£.	
313,400	4 p cent	Commercial	Stk.	...	...
2,065,668	5 p cent	East and West India	Stk.	...	...
3,638,310	5 p cent	London	Stk.	...	...
1,939,800	4 p cent	St Katharine	Stk.	...	...
7,000	8 p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	...
400,000	5 per cent	Victoria	20	10 0 0	...

The Commercial Times.

SHIPS CARRYING LETTERS TO SAIL THIS MONTH.—For Algoa Bay, the Ealing Grove, from the London Docks, 10th; for Sydney, New South Wales, the Speedy, from the London Docks, 10th; for Geelong, the Northumberland, from the East India Docks, 25th; for Western Australia, the L. Amherst, from the London Docks 15th.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 4th December, BRAZILS and RIVER PLATE, per Bahiana steamer, *via* Liverpool—Buenos Ayres, Oct. 1; Montevideo, 16; Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 1; Bahia, 6; Pernambuco, 9; Madeira, 24; Lisbon, 27.

On 4th December, AMERICA, per America steamer, *via* Liverpool—Montreal, Nov. 20; New York, 21; Boston, 22; Halifax, 24.

On 4th December, PENINSULAR, per Madrid steamer, *via* Southampton—Gibraltar, Nov. 24; Cadiz, 25; Lisbon, 29; Oporto, 30; Vigo, 30.

On 6th December, INDIA and CHINA, per Indus steamer, *via* Southampton—(Dates as received 28th inst., *via* Marseilles.)

On 7th December, AMERICA, per Atlantic steamer, *via* Liverpool—Montreal, Nov. 23; New York, 25.

On 7th December, CALIFORNIA, Oct. 31, *via* United States.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON.

On 9th December (evening), for BRAZILS and RIVER PLATE, per Pampero steamer, *via* Liverpool.

On 9th December (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA and CHINA, *via* Marseilles.

On 13th December (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Atlantic steamer, *via* Liverpool.

On 18th December (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, *via* Southampton.

* If addressed "*Via* United States."

There will not be any mail despatched on the 17th inst. to the West Indies.

Mails Due.

NOVEMBER 6.—Africa.
NOVEMBER 14.—Australia.
DECEMBER 12.—America.
DECEMBER 16.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
DECEMBER 16.—West Indies.
DECEMBER 16.—Mexico and Havana.
DECEMBER 16.—Honduras and Nassau.
DECEMBER 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
DECEMBER 16.—Brazils and River Plate.
DECEMBER 20.—Gibraltar, Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
DECEMBER 20.—China, Singapore, and Straits.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	109,070	111,209	16,733	461	4,557	1,908
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average, Dec. 2...	74 4	35 10	29 0	45 3	50 2	49 4
— Nov. 25...	74 7	35 6	29 3	44 11	50 5	49 7
— — 18..	74 7	34 7	28 4	41 2	49 2	49 8
— — 11...	72 1	35 0	28 7	42 5	48 10	48 2
— — 4...	68 0	33 6	27 3	38 5	47 6	44 9
— Oct. 28...	60 7	32 1	26 6	36 5	45 4	42 8
Six weeks' average..... ...	70 3	34 5	28 2	41 5	48 7	47 4
Same time last year	71 11	41 6	25 8	42 11	50 5	54 5
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz.:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth,

In the week ending Nov. 29, 1854.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and ryemeal	Pease and peameal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buckwheat & buckwheat meal
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Foreign ...	33,376	6,337	18,723	...	10 638	11,105	15,980	9
Colonial...	113	...	...	...	1	...	1,000	...
Total ...	33,490	6,337	18,723	...	10,639	11,105	15,980	9

Imports of week ..... 97,286 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The wheat market was dull to-day at Monday's nominal prices. There was, however, a demand for wheat, and much would have been sold would the holders have lowered their prices, but they would not. In the week the arrivals have been of home growth, 1,960 qrs; of foreign, 4,120 qrs; and of foreign flour, 3,730 sacks and 570 bbls. From Edinburgh we learn that some fine old wheat which had been kept for several years had been sold for 100s per qr; and flour, to the extent of 1,300 bbls, has been taken out of granary here after a repose of five years, to the advantage of the warehousemen and the loss of its several successive owners.

Though the supplies of barley are short, the market is paralysed by a reduction in the price of spirits checking the demand for distillation.

The supply of oats is large, 19,810 qrs from Ireland and 5,230 qrs foreign, and the market is 6d lower.

Norfolk flour was selling to-day at 52s to 59s per sack, and, according to Mr Sturge's circular, flour in some districts is so abundant, that it is selling at unremunerating prices.

The cargoes of foreign corn arrived off the coast since Friday were four of wheat, from Alexandria; one of maize, from St. Michael's; one ditto, from New York; one ditto, from Mazagan; and two cargoes of beans, from Alexandria. Five were sold previous to arrival, three since.

The neighbouring foreign corn markets are, like our own, quiet and tending downwards rather than otherwise. We understand, however, that considerable purchases have been made in the North of Europe on English account, and we see that shipments of flour in New York for England are again commencing. The Elbe is again clear of ice, and several ships from sea have reached Hamburg.

The sugar market has been languid this week, and closed heavily. To effect sales a small reduction in price was submitted to. Refined sugar is in demand, and the prices have improved.

The coffee market is dull, and some native Ceylon has been sold at a reduction of 6d.

The market for rice has been less active in the week and is flat to-day, but prices are not quoted lower.

Saltpetre has been in demand without much alteration in price.

The silk market, says Mr. Henry W. Eaton, writing on the 4th, "during the last month has been comparatively quiet; prices, however, have remained firm, and, within the last day or two, a decidedly improved inquiry has manifested itself, both for export and home consumption."

A very fair business has been transacted this week in the cotton market, making the total sales for the week 42,000 bales. Of these 38,000 are to spinners, 1,000 to speculators, and 3,000 bales to exporters. For all qualities excepting *fair* cotton, quotations are partially 1-16d per lb dearer; for this description, owing to recent heavy arrivals, the quotations are 1-16d per lb reduced for the week. The accounts from America received this week report a severe frost in several cotton districts, although the general opinion is, that it has occurred at too late a period to

cause any serious injury to the crop. The general estimate at present indulged is for a yield of 3,100,000 bales. The London cotton market continues inactive, with hardly any business to report.

In the oil and seeds market business is almost suspended, and there is now great disinclination to buy articles likely to be influenced by any approach to a settlement of the Eastern question, which many parties are sanguine enough to imagine recent political events may bring about. Linseed oil is in excess, and the price has further declined 20s per ton; price for immediate delivery 37*l*, and for delivery in January to April 39*l* per ton. Tallow has a downward tendency, the price of P.Y.C. being on the spot 64s 6d.

We learn with satisfaction, by the last accounts from San Francisco, that business had recovered from the shock of the Miegg's fraud, and was continuing to improve. We wish we could say the same of Australia, but the last arrivals are fuller of complaint than the previous ones of "the markets being in a deplorable condition, with no prospect of revival, with large quantities of merchandise forced to sale at auction, prices still declining, many heavy failures announced, and more expected; that credit is shaken and business stagnant." We cannot, however, suppose that a community so rich in the elements of wealth, and so disposed to be industrious, will long suffer from a plethora of goods. Speaking encouragingly, Messrs Lange and Ploos van Amstel say, in their report of Sept. 25:—

Besides the discovery of Sandy and Snowy Creek Diggings, are the Plenty, the Simson's Range, and the Dandenong Ranges; and at the old mines at Balaarat two immense nuggets have been found, one weighing 78 lbs, the other 100 lbs. The same party who found the former nugget, found 200 lbs weight of gold in smaller pieces, forming a value together of about 20,000*l*. The prolific yield of the gold miner, so long as besides wool we have no important articles for exportation, cannot but tend to the prosperity of the colony; for it is evident its wants are large and daily increasing, and gold or wool must be forthcoming to ship in exchange. It is confidently asserted by many competent to give an opinion, that the yield of gold is at present only in its infancy, and that it will be forthcoming another 200 years.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for the week, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:—

IMPORTS for the WEEK.

	1853		1854
	dols		dols
Total entered at the port	1,287,854	.....	494,759
Total thrown upon market	973,759	.....	444,223
	From January 1st.		
Total entered at the port	85,953,565	.....	87,579,835
Total thrown upon the market	83,598,097	.....	76,772,903

COTTON.

New York, Nov. 25.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, OR	Nov.	11	CHARLESTON	Nov.	17
MOBILE		18	NORTH CAROLINA		13
FLORIDA		8	VIRGINIA		1
TEXAS		11	NEW YORK		21
SAVANNAH		17	OTHER PORTS		18

	1854	1853	Increase	Decrease
	bales	bales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1,	127,285	127,809	...	524
Received at the ports since do.	395,550	355,906	39,614	...
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.	114,677	100,026	14,651	...
Exported to France since do	54,514	11,141	43,373	...
Exported to the North of Europe since do.	2,830	10,147	...	1,317
Exported to other foreign ports since do.	12,531	14,614	...	2,083
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do	190,552	135,928	54,624	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports	264,958	246,202	18,756	...

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS
(Not included in Receipts.)

	1854		1853
	bales		bales
At latest corresponding dates	72,943	.....	55,196

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES
from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1854		1853	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1,	...	127,285	...	127,809
Received since	...	395,550	...	355,906
Total supply	...	522,853	...	483,715
Deduct shipments	190,552		135,928	
Deduct stock left on hand	264,958		246,202	
		455,510		382,130
Leaves for American consumption		67,325		101,585

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d per lb and 3s 6d per bale.
Exchange, 109¼ to 109¾.

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.			For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New Orleans	Nov.	11	20	8	8
— Mobile		11	4	3	7
— Florida		8	...	...	...
— Galveston		...	...	...	...
— Savannah		17	8	...	4
— Charleston		17	7	3	2
— New York		21	22	11	70
Total			61	25	91

The languid feeling noticed in the market for some time past still continues, and prices have a downward inclination. The sales since our last have averaged about 500 bales daily, and for the week they probably aggregate 3,500 bales. We revise our quotations, with the remark, that, in the present unsettled state of the market, they should be considered, in the main, nominal. We have heard of sales at something below our prices, but the annexed quotations are believed to be a fair index of the market at the close. We quote:—

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.		Florida.		Mobile.		New Orleans & Texas.
	c		c		c		c
Ordinary	7¼	.....	7¼	.....	7¼	.....	7¾
Middling	8¼	.....	8¼	.....	8½	.....	9¼
Middling fair	9¼	.....	9¼	.....	9¾	.....	10
Fair	10	.....	10	.....	10½	.....	11

The arrivals have been from Texas, 556 bales; New Orleans, 1,737; Florida, 640; South Carolina, 1,168; North Carolina, 133; Virginia, 32—total, 4,266 bales. Total import since 1st inst., 37,637 bales. Export, from 1st to 24th November, 10,547 bales, against 13,825 bales in 1853.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Dec. 8.
PRICES CURRENT

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1853 — Same period Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland	4 7-16	4¾d	5¼d	6d	6½d	..	4½d	6¼	7
New Orleans	4 7-16	4 7-16	5¼	6½	7	8	4¾	6¼	8
Pernambuco	6½	6¾	6¾	7	7½	8½	6¼	7½	8½
Egyptian	5½	5¾	6½	7	8½	10½	5¾	6¾	12
Surat and Madras	3	3½	3¾	3¾	4	4¾	3¾	3¾	4¾

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Dec. 8.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Dec. 8		Exports. Jan. 1 to Dec. 8.		Computed Stock. Dec. 8.	
1854	1853	1854	1853	1854	1853	1854	1853
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1,965,256	2,005,180	1,740,950	1,645,830	208,240	245,350	602,750	690,020

There has been throughout the past week a little more disposition for business upon the part of the trade, and their purchases have been slightly augmented. The demand, however, continues to be freely met, and beyond a more even market we see no improvement; indeed, the better qualities have suffered some decline from the competition of new cotton. Longstapled cottons have been very dull, but are nominally without change. East India find a ready sale at last week's prices. The import this week amounts to 50,054 bales, of which 38,154 bales are American and 9,173 bales Surat. The sales to-day are 7,000 bales. The reported export amounted to 3,110 bales, consisting of 1,210 American, 60 Egyptian, and 1,840 Surat.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 7, 1854.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Dec. 6, 1854.	Price Dec. 1853.	Price Dec. 1852.	Price Dec. 1851.	Price Dec. 1850.	Price Dec. 1849.
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
RAW COTTON:—						
Upland fair ... per lb	0 5¼	0 6¾	0 8¼	0 5	0 7½	0 6½
Ditto good fair	0 6	0 6¾	0 6	0 5½	0 7½	0 6½
Pernambuco fair	0 6¾	0 7½	0 6¾	0 6½	0 8½	0 6¾
Ditto good fair	0 7	0 7½	0 7	0 6¾	0 8¾	0 6¾
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.	0 8¾	0 9½	0 9½	0 8	1 0	0 9½
No. 30 WATER do do	0 8¾	0 9½	0 9¾	0 9½	0 11½	0 9
36-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4 lbs 2 oz	4 1½	4 9	5 0	4 4½	5 7½	5 0
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5 lbs 2 oz	5 1½	5 9	6 0	5 10½	6 1½	6 0
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8 lbs 4 oz	7 0	8 1½	8 6	7 7½	9 4½	8 1½
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8 lbs 12 oz	8 3	9 3	9 6	8 9	10 6	9 1½
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9 lbs 4 oz	9 3	10 3	10 9	9 9	11 4½	9 9
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9 lbs	7 0	7 7½	7 7½	7 6	8 9	7 0

(From Messrs Merck and Co.'s Circular of December 5.)

MULE.	Best.		Good First.		First.		Extra Second.	
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
No. 4 to 12	0 0	to 0 0	0 0	to 0 0	0 0	to 0 0	0 7½	to 0 8
— 20	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 8½	0 9
— 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 9½	0 9½
— 40	1 4½	0 0	1 3	0 0	0 11½	1 0	0 10½	0 10½
— 50	1 6	0 0	1 3	1 4	1 1½	0 0	1 0	1 0½
— 60	1 7	1 8	1 4	1 5	1 1	1 2	1 1	1 1½
— 70	2 0	2 1	1 7	1 8	1 5	1 6	1 4	1 5
— 80	2 6	2 8	2 0	2 1	1 8½	1 9	1 6	1 7
— 90	3 1	3 4	2 6	2 8	2 2	2 3	2 0	2 1
— 100	3 7	0 0	3 1	0 0	2 8	0 0	2 3	2 4
— 120	4 7	0 0	4 1	0 0	3 2	0 0	3 0	0 0
WATER.								
No. 4 to 12	...		...		0 9	0 10	0 8½	0 8¾
— 20	...		...		0 10	0 10½	0 9½	0 8½
— 30	...		...		0 11½	0 0	0 10	0 10½
— 40	...		...		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

MULE.	Best Second.		Very good 2nd.		Good Second.		Ord. to best ord	
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
No. 4 to 12	0 7½	to 0 7¾	0 6¾	to 0 7	0 6¾	to 0 6¾	0 5½	0 6
— 20	0 8½	0 8¾	0 7¾	0 8	0 7	0 7½	0 6¾	0 7
— 30	0 9	0 0	0 8½	0 0	0 8½	0 0	0 8	0 0
— 40	0 10	0 10½	0 9½	0 0	0 9	0 9½	0 8	0 8½
— 50	0 11	0 11½	0 10½	0 0	0 10½	0 0	0 10	0 10½
— 60	1 0½	1 0¾	0 11½	0 0	0 11½	0 0	0 11	0 11½
— 70	1 3	1 4	1 1½	0 0	1 1½	0 0	1 1½	0 0
— 80	1 5	1 6	1 3½	0 0	1 3½	0 0	1 3½	0 0
— 90	1 11	2 0	1 6½	0 0	1 6½	0 0	0 0	0 0
— 100	2 1	0 0	1 11½	0 0	1 9	0 0	...	
— 120	2 10	0 0	0 0	0 0	...		...	
WATER.								
No. 4 to 12	0 7½	to 0 7¾	0 7½	0 7½	0 6¾	0 7½	0 6½	0 6¾
— 20	0 8	0 0	0 8½	0 0	0 7½	0 7¾	0 7	0 7½
— 30	0 9½	0 0	0 9½	0 9¾	0 8½	0 9	0 8½	0 8¾
— 40	1 2	0 0	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	...	

Our remarks upon the market last week have been fully borne out by the transactions that have since taken place, they being large, at a trifle advance upon the low rates that had previously been submitted to; and it is clear that producers have no very sanguine expectations of improvement, from the fact of some of them having sold freely to deliver up to the end of March next. The great bulk of the business done this week has been in yarn and cloth suitable for India, and some few, we believe, are operating in anticipation of a renewal of trade with China, induced by the low prices now ruling here, more, we think, than by the chance of the China trade opening. Printing cloths are in rather better request, and the demand for the heavier descriptions of goods suitable for the Levant is fully maintained. The downward tendency in yarn has been checked by a large business for India and our home manufacturers at low prices. The Germans have also been induced by low rates to operate to some extent. Altogether, we consider the tone of the market very healthy, as buyers, by their transactions, have clearly proved that prices had touched a safe point to operate at; and the free manner they have been met by producers show that their expectations of improvement are exceedingly moderate.

BRADFORD, Dec. 7.—Wool—There has been more lookers during the week, but the business doing is very limited, and prices without change in bright-haired wools. Other kinds continue in favour of the buyer. Noils and brokes are sought after, and with only a small quantity making. Yarns—There is somewhat more confidence in the yarn trade, arising from the very diminished production and the unwillingness of the spinners to produce yarns at the present prices. All seem satisfied that yarns have seen the lowest point, and any change must be upward to induce the machinery now idle to be put in motion. Pieces—The business doing is limited, and may be expected to continue so till the turn of the year. The stocks of finished goods held by the merchants are much less than for many years at this period, and of grey or undyed stock they hold none; whereas, they have in previous seasons bought largely for the spring. All is yet to do, and the stocks held by the manufacturers are unusually light, and but few making; and, with more than forty less spinners and manufacturers than at the close of last year, it is reasonable to expect a return of activity.

NOTTINGHAM, Dec. 7.—The usual anticipations in the lace trade lead us to expect the transaction of a fair business at this season; with an additional stimulus towards the end of January. In hosiery there is no alteration and no improvement to report.—*Notts Guardian.*

LEICESTER, Dec. 5.—The extensive Government orders for worsted and woollen shirts, wrought knit hose, gloves, and cravats, afford employment to large numbers of workmen, and keep the market bare of goods. The home trade demand continues steady, and equal to the average of former years. The spinners are generally working to order, and the prices of yarn are fully supported. The wool market is without change the supply coming out of the farmers' hands is very small. They are not inclined to sell under 1s per lb. Blanket wools and short wools are in request. The stocks of wool on hand are not considered large.

LEEDS, Dec. 5.—The demand for woollen cloth this morning in the cloth halls has been of a very meagre description, and very little has been sold. There is no perceptible change in prices, but the tone of the trade is scarcely so good as it was on Saturday.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for State and Western flour opened buoyant on Wednesday, with a moderate home trade demand and some export inquiry, at slightly improved prices. On Thursday the hardening tendency of the market continued, with a fair business; and yesterday, under the influence of the favourable accounts per Canada, holders advanced their pretensions very materially, but as buyers did not respond, sellers were obliged to abate their demands to about 12½c above the quotations current the previous day, at which the demand was light in the absence of the steamer's letters, and in consequence of the prevailing storm. The receipts have continued light, though rather in excess of the demand, and several thousand bbls have gone into store. The prospective receipts are slightly larger, a large number of canal boats having been detained by a break in the Erie Canal. Canada has been in fair request for export to Great Britain, and an advance of 25c to 27½c has been realised: sales, 2,100 bls, the market closing firm at 8.75 dols to 9 dols, in bond, and 9.75 dols duty paid. The sales of domestic aggregate 17,000 bbls, the market closing unsettled. Our quotations indicate an advance since Tuesday last of 12½c to 25c. We quote:—State, common brands, 8.37½ dols to 8.50 dols; State, straight brands, 8.50 dols to 8.61½ dols; State, favourite brands, 8.62½ dols to 8.75 dols; Western, mixed, 8.93¾ dols to 9 dols; Michigan and Indiana, straight brands, 9.12½ dols to 9.25 dols; Michigan, fancy brands, 9.25 dols to 9.37½ dols; Ohio, common to good brands, 9 dols to 9.12½ dols; Ohio, fancy brands, 9.12½ dols to 9.25 dols; Ohio, extra brands, 9.37½ dols to 10.75 dols; Michigan and Indiana, extra do., 9.50 dols to 10 dols; Genesee, fancy brands, 9 dols to 9.75 dols; Genesee, extra brands, 10.50 dols to 11.50 dols; Canada (in bond) 8.75 dols to 9 dols per barrel. Southern flour has been rather less active, but with less pressing for sale, an advance of 25c has been established, the market closing steady at 8.75 dols to 9.25 dols for mixed to straight brands; 9.75 dols to 10.37½ dols for fancy and extra, including Baltimore, Alexandria, Georgetown, Richmond, and Petersburg city. Rye flour is a shade firmer, with small sales at 7 dols to 7.50 dols for fine and for superfine. Buckwheat continues in limited supply, and the market is firm at 4 dols to 4.25 dols per 100 lbs. Corn meal is quiet: sales, 350 bbls at 4.50 dols to 4.62½ dols for Jersey, showing a slight improvement; and 4.75 dols to 4.87½ dols for Brandywine—the latter scarce. Export of wheat flour from 1st to 24th November, 1854, 35,687 bbls, against 297,486 bbls in 1853.

GRAIN.—The wheat market has slightly advanced since the receipt of the Canada's advices, and the demand is fair for home use, with some inquiry for export. The receipts continue light, and there is no considerable accumulation of supply. No material abatement in prices may be looked for until the stock is much augmented. We revise our quotations, which are believed to give a fair expression of the market at the close: the sales are 3,500 bushels inferior white Canada at 1.90 dol, in bond; (a large sale of 15,000 bushels was rumoured yesterday, but our efforts to trace it to a reliable source were unavailing); 3,700 fair white Genesee, for export, 2.35 dols, 30 days, adding interest; 2,900 prime white Michigan, for export, 2.28 dols; 2,000 good to prime white Pennsylvania, 2.15 dols to 2.30 dols—the latter an extreme price for a small parcel of choice; 2,900 inferior to prime white Southern, part 1.95 dol. The rye market is poorly supplied with stock, and with a good demand for distilling, prices have advanced about 1 to 2 cents; there are orders here from the Continent, but they are limited at prices which do not admit of execution: sales, 5,700 bushels at 1.35 dol to 1.38 dol Barley is scarcely so firm; sales, 3,500 fair four-rowed at 1.32½ dol. Nothing of importance doing in barley malt, and quotations are nominally the same. Corn has continued in active demand, mainly for export, but with a fair home trade inquiry, and prices have advanced 3 to 4 cents: the sales aggregate 175,000 bushels, the market closing firm at 93 to 94 cents for Western mixed. In addition to the above, 23,000 bushels yellow Pennsylvania, on shipboard in Philadelphia, brought 95 cents—freight, 5d. Oats continue active, and prices uniform. We note sales of 200 bbls State beans at 1.75 dol; and 2,000 bushels Canada peas, 1.43¾ dol, cash. Export, from 1st to 24th November:—Wheat, 13,723 bushels in 1854, against 1,299,713 bushels in 1853; corn, 679,000 bushels in 1854, against 107,183 bushels in 1853.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a tolerably good supply of English wheat at Mark lane on Monday last: the best samples realised about the prices of the previous week, but secondary qualities were 2s per qr cheaper, and some quantity was left over unsold at the close, the condition not being good; whilst for foreign wheat the demand was limited, owing to the high rates asked by the importers for all fine qualities, particularly the fresh arrivals of old. The imports consisted of 217 qrs from Antwerp, 780 qrs from Dantzic, 530 qrs from Fehmorn, 600 qrs from Frederickstadt, 1,794 qrs from Hamburg, 9 qrs from Harlingen, 350 qrs from Holbeck, 1,832 qrs from Konigsberg, 850 qrs from Norkoping, 100 qrs from Rodwig, and 806 qrs from Stockholm, making a total of 7,068 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 1,410 sacks, from Scotland 50 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 11,133 sacks, by the Great Northern 2,833 sacks, from foreign ports 476 sacks and 700 barrels: this article was in slow request, but country marks were not so pressingly offered, and prices were steady. The supplies of barley were liberal, 3,930 qrs from the coast, 22 qrs from Scotland, and 2,170 qrs from foreign ports: most sorts were 2s per qr cheaper, with a slow sale generally. There were only 10 qrs oats coastwise, 2,599 qrs from Scotland, 14,390 qrs from Ireland, and 10,024 qrs from foreign ports, making a total of 27,021 qrs: a fair sale was experienced, good old and fine new qualities supporting prices; but all other sorts were nearly 1s per qr cheaper, and in slow request: the arrivals now weekly are above the consumption of the metropolis, but that will increase materially at the meeting of Parliament: the stocks in granary are much reduced at this port, and there are few old Russians left, and no prospect at present of any for next season.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were very large of Indian corn from the United States, but quite moderate of other articles of the trade. The transactions in wheat were only to a limited extent, fine old samples making former prices, but new were 1d to 2d per 70 lbs lower. Indian corn was not offered cheaper, notwithstanding the large import; many inquiries were made for it to ship to Ireland, but vessels were scarce, which prevented business from being entered into.

There were trifling imports at Hull, and only a small delivery of wheat from the farmers; the driest samples were quite as dear, other sorts receded 1s to 2s per qr in value: average, 73s 10d. Sales of old foreign wheat were effected for the interior at full prices.

There were very short arrivals of wheat at Leeds; business opened with languor, but improved before the close of the market, and nearly as much money was generally obtained: average, 74s 10d on 1,591 qrs.

There was a short delivery of wheat at Ipswich, and a good demand was experienced; red commanded 72s to 74s, and white 78s to 80s per qr: average, 73s 1d on 1,613 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday were short, those of foreign moderate, but there was a liberal supply of Irish oats. There was a moderate demand for English wheat at Monday's prices. Barley met a slow sale, but was without any alteration in value. A moderate business was transacted in oats at quite as high rates for all good corn.

The Scotch markets have been tolerably steady during this week. At Edinburgh the deliveries of wheat from the farmers were limited. There was a fair demand for all good samples at 1s per qr advance on the choicest descriptions: average, 74s 8d on 817 qrs. The imports at Leith consisted of 1,642 qrs of wheat, 840 qrs barley, 646 qrs peas, and 660 sacks flour. There has been no change in the value of good foreign wheat; the importers held all fine samples at full prices, and one choice lot of white Rostock was reported to have been sold at 100s per qr, 63 lbs. The imports for Glasgow were moderate up the Clyde, as well as at Grangemouth. Fine old samples of wheat brought former rates; new were rather cheaper, and taken slowly.

At Birmingham on Thursday there was a small supply of wheat, which met a good sale at full prices: average, 73s 2d on 3,130 qrs.

There was a limited demand for wheat at Bristol; prices were 1s to 2s per qr lower generally: average, 72s 2d on 1,065 qrs.

The quantity of wheat brought forward at Newbury was tolerably good. Millers purchased slowly at barely former rates, the farmers being too firm for them.

The demand for wheat at Bishop's Stortford was steady, and previous rates were well maintained: average, 66s 11d on 478 qrs.

The weekly averages were 74s 4d on 109,071 qrs wheat; 35s 10d on 111,399 qrs barley; 29s on 16,733 qrs oats; 45s 3d on 461 qrs rye; 50s 2d on 4,557 qrs beans; and 49s 4d on 1,998 qrs peas.

At Mark lane on Friday the fresh arrivals of English grain were moderate; those of foreign have been unimportant, but there have been liberal supplies of Irish oats. The best qualities of English wheat met a steady demand at about the rates of Monday. Foreign wheat was held at full prices. The town millers took off a fair quantity of old at quite as much money. Flour was steady in value and demand. Malting barley realised former prices, with a fair sale for all good qualities. The business transacted in oats has been to a fair extent, and quite as much money was obtained for all useful qualities.

The London averages announced this day were:—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat	3,601 at	74	1
Barley	2,295	40	0
Oats	5,725	29	2
Rye	35	47	2
Beans	236	46	9
Peas	458	52	9

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat. Qrs.	Barley. Qrs.	Malt. Qrs.	Oats Qrs.	Flour.
English	1,960	2,329	1,110	2,190	550 sacks
Irish	—	—	—	19,810	— —
Foreign	4,120	—	—	5,230	3,750 — / 574 bris

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.

	s.	s.		s.	s.
			Per quarter.		
Wheat...Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red	70	72	White	74	84
Norfolk and Lincolnshire, do.	70	72	Do	—	
Rye...Old	48s	52s	New	48	54
Barley...Grinding	30	31	Distilling	32	34
Malt...Brown	62	66	Paleship	66	72
Beans...Newlargeticks	41	42	Harrow	46	48
Old do	46	48	Do	48	52
Peas...Grey	44	45	Maple	48	48
White, old	46	48	Boilers	50	54
Oats...Lincoln & Yorks, feed	26	28	Short small	29	31
Scotch, Angus and Ross feed	29	33	Potato	32	34
Banff, Peterhead, and Aberdeenshire feed	29	31	Hopetown	32	34
Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black	—			27	28
Do, Galway 25s 26s, Dublin & Wexford feed	27	28	Potato	29	31
Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	28	29	Fine	32	33
Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry	28	29	Do	31	32
Flour...Irish, per sack —s —s, Norfolk, &c.	55	58	Town	70	73
Tares...Spring	86	94	Winter	88	96

FOREIGN.

Wheat...Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white				80	90
Do do mixed and red				80	82
Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red				81	86
Silesian, red 81s 84s, white				83	85
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do				75	77
Do do do, red				75	77
Polish Odessa				69	73
Russian, hard	67s	73s	Soft	68	72
French red	—		White	—	
Rhine, red	79	83	Old	—	
Canadian, red	77	81	White	84	85
Italian and Tuscan, do	—		Do	—	
Egyptian	54	55	Fine	56	58
Maize...Yellow	41	44	White	42	45
Barley...Grinding	28	32	Malting	—	
Beans...Ticks	42	44	Small	48	50
Peas...White 48s 50s, fine boilers	52	54	Maple	46	48
Oats...Dutch brew and thick				28	30
Russian feed				27	28
Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed				26	31
Flour...Danzig, per barrel —s —s, American				42	48
Tares...Large Gore 60s 64s, old 46s 48s new				52	56

SEEDS.

Linseed...Per qr crushing, Baltic 56s 63s, Odessa	68s	70s	Sowing	72	74
Rapeseed...Per last of foreign 32l 33l, English	32l	36l	Fine new	34l	35l
Hempseed...Per qr large	52	56	Small	48	50
Canaryseed Per qr new 56s 63s Carraway per cwt	42	46	Trefoil Wet	22	24
Mustard seed Per bushel, brown	12	13	White	9	10
Cloverseed Per cwt English white, new	nom.		Red	nom.	
— Foreign do. do.	—		Do	—	
Trefoil — Foreign	—		Choice	—	

Linseed cake, foreign...Per ton 11l 10s to 13l 0s English, per ton 12l 5s to 12l 10s
Rape do do — 6l 5s to 6l 10s Do — 6l 5s to 6l 10s

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(For Report of This Day's Markets, see "Postscript.")

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—Low sugars continue firm at the advance of last week, while grocery descriptions have been active, showing a further partial decline of 6d, and the sales for export are not upon so large a scale. At the opening of the market on Tuesday a large business was done in West India at previous rates, but the demand since sub-sided. 309 hhds Barbadoes by auction about half found buyers at 31s 6d to 37s 6d; grainy, 31s 6d to 35s. 50 hhds good to fair crystallised Demerara, 38s 6d to 39s 6d per cwt. The clearances are very satisfactory for the time of year, being 4,359 tons during the week ending 2nd inst., and the stock of raw sugar in London at same date consisted of 85,681 tons, against 56,145 tons in 1853.

The crop of Pernambuco sugar will be good, and a much larger quantity than usual is to be clayed. Accounts from Havana confirm those received last week.

Mauritius.—On Tuesday 2,394 bags were sold, and the low qualities brought stiff rates: brown, 26s 6d to 30s; low heavy ditto and black, 24s 6d to 26s; yellow, 31s to 33s 6d per cwt. Business has also been done by private treaty.

Bengal.—Grocery descriptions have sold at 6d decline. 5,907 bags were chiefly disposed of as follows: white Benares, fair to good, 38s to 39s; grainy yellow, 36s 6d to 40s 6d; Mauritius kind, 32s to 34s 6d; brown Date, 30s. There are few parcels of low sugars offering.

Madras.—500 bags native brown were taken in at 26s 6d to 27s, a few lots finding buyers at 26s per cwt.

Siam.—815 bags brought 26s 6d to 33s 6d for brown and yellow.

Penang.—5,138 bags sold steadily: yellow, 30s 6d to 31s; low to fair brown, 27s 6d to 29s 6d.

Manilla.—About 4,000 bags unclayed brown have been sold by private contract at 27s 6d. 13,709 bags in public sale partly realised 28s for good brown unclayed, being 6d advance; washed, 26s to 26s 6d per cwt.

Foreign.—The public sales have gone off heavily. 1,938 hhds 461 barrels Porto Rico about half sold at easier rates for the lower qualities: fine grocery, 37s to 37s 6d; low soft greyish to good yellow, 30s to 36s. 303 hhds and tierces Cuba were taken in at 30s to 35s. Of 6,422 boxes Havana submitted a small portion only found buyers at 30s 6d to 37s for brown to fine yellow; florettes, 37s 6d to 39s. About 2,500 boxes have sold by private treaty, and a cargo of 1,980 boxes, No. 12, for delivery into London at 21s. 3,000 bags brown Pernambuco have realised 28s 3d. Also 600 cases Bahia: white, 32s to 32s 6d; brown, 29s 6d to 31s.

Refined.—The market is firm, with a steady demand for the lower class of goods at 43s. Other qualities are without any change to notice. No sales have been made in foreign loaves for consumption. The export demand has not improved in this market, sales being chiefly confined to English loaves. Crushed is quoted at 30s to 30s 6d. Dutch crushed remains without change.

MOLASSES.—There are few buyers at the present high rates demanded. Fine Antigua sold at 18s.

COFFEE.—A steady demand has prevailed during the week, chiefly from the home trade, and prices remain without material alteration. The sales of plantation have consisted of 764 casks 1,493 barrels and bags, which about two-thirds sold: fine ordinary pale to fine fine ordinary, 51s 6d to 57s; low middling to middling bold, 57s 6d to 61s; peas, 59s 6d to 64s. Native is dull, and good ordinary cannot be quoted above 45s. 200 bags old were sold for cash at 44s 6d. 28 casks Jamaica brought 48s to 52s for good to fine ordinary. 187 bales Mocha sold from 70s to 72s for fair clean garbled; a portion consisting of common Alexandria, 55s 6d to 57s. 400 bags Costa Rica sold from 50s to 60s for fine to fine fine ordinary.

COCOA.—The market is firm, with some inquiry for West India by the shippers. 400 bags Trinidad sold at rather higher rates: good to fine red, 41s to 44s; grey to middling red, 35s to 40s per cwt.

TEA.—The demand has been inactive since last Friday, yet prices remain without alteration. Of 16,461 pkgs submitted at public sale on Wednesday, 1,400 pkgs only sold, in consequence of the small quantity of teas adapted to the present requirements of the trade. Some low young hyson realised 9½d, and Canton gunpowder as low as 8½d. Common congou is almost nominal at 10d, so little business having transpired.

The stock in the United Kingdom on the 1st instant was 63,137,000 lbs, against 58,013,000 lbs last year at same time.

RUM is rather firmer, but prices do not show any material improvement. Proof W. I. has sold at 3s 5d to 3s 7d; E. I., 3s 2d to 3s 3d; good Demerara, 2s to 3s 2d per gallon. The Government have taken further large supplies this week, probably 150,000 to 160,000 gallons. English corn spirits are reduced to 10s 6d per gallon.

RICE.—The market has been quiet during this week. 500 bags good white Bengal were taken in at 16s, 15s 6d paid to arrive for good quality. 3,000 bags Arracan sold from 13s to 14s. There are very few transactions reported by private contract. A delivery of 1,042 tons for the week has reduced the stock to 6,157 tons, against 14,824 tons and 15,607 tons in 1853 and 1852.

SPICES.—192 cases nutmegs sold at last week's rates, from 2s 2d to 2s 5d for ordinary small to middling mixed; middling to good bold, 3s 6d to 3s 2d; fine, 3s 4d to 4s 9d. 79 cases mace went off steadily at full prices; ordinary to good, 2s 1d to 2s 7d; mouldy, 1s 8d to 2s 2d. 58 cases Penang cloves realised 10d to 11d for middling to good. White pepper has been in good demand; 731 bags nearly all sold at about previous rates, from 7½d to 9¾d for common mixed dingy to good, a portion held at 9½d. 4,007 bags black only partly sold at the late decline for common kinds: Penang, 4½d; sea-damaged do., first class, 3¾d to 4d; sound chiefly taken in at 4¼d to 4½d: Sumatra, 4½d to 4¾d. Of 1,267 bags Malabar a small portion of the sound only sold at 5d for good to short kind. Pimento is about ⅛d lower, and 460 bags partly realised 5½d for middling; the remainder taken in at 5¼d to 5⅜d per lb. 20 cases cassia lignea brought 130s to 131s per cwt for good second quality.

SALTPETRE.—The market has been quiet, but good to fine qualities are in demand at 28s to 29s. 4,721 bags Bengal were about one-third part disposed of at easier rates, from 23s 6d to 28s for 15⅞ to 7½ refraction; 4¾ to 3½ withdrawn at 30s.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of SALTPETRE, with the STOCK on hand 2nd DECEMBER.

	1854	1853	1852	1851
Imported	17,367	9,819	9,640	7,613 tons.
Delivered	10,232	11,098	9,453	7,724 —
Stock	9,941	2,471	3,594	2,521 —

NITRATE SODA is firm at 16s 9d to 17s per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—283 bags went at barely previous rates for some of the better qualities of Honduras silver: low small to good, 3s 2d to 3s 11d; blacks, 4s 4d to 4s 4d; low foxey and ordinary, 3s 11d. The stock on 1st December was 5,931 serons, against 6,944 last year. There were 2,378 serons, &c., landed in November, and 990 delivered for home use and export.

LAC DYE remains dull. 62 chests low of the mark C A V were sold at 2¾d to 3d per lb.

DYESTUFFS.—Cutch and Gambier are unaltered, and the market quiet. 352 bags of the former were bought in at 32s 6d to 33s for good. 29 bales Bengal safflower sold steadily from 2l to 3l 7s 6d for ordinary to middling. Tartars were bought in at high prices yesterday, and Oporto red argols at 48s to 50s per cwt. Cream tartar is dull.

STOCKS on 1st DECEMBER.

	1854	1853		1854	1853
Cutch	555	230 tons	Safflower	3,844	2,336 bale
Gambier	283	959 —	Turmeric	552	940 tons

DRUGS.—Scarcely any business has been done by private treaty since last week, and the demand for most articles continues limited. China musk was taken in at 40s per ounce. Camphor is dull at 5l 15s. Tartaric acid has been almost neglected: present quotation, 1s 6½d per lb. No change has taken place in East India gums.

The stock of camphor on 1st instant consisted of 2,249 chests, against 3,065 chests last year; of castor oil, 29,670 pkgs, against 46,400; and of opium only 87 chests, against 425 chests.

HIDES.—Yesterday the sales of East India comprised 113,866 hides, of which more than half sold steadily, better qualities being again rather easier.

INDIA RUBBER.—165 pkgs Para were bought in at 2s 2½d to 2s 8d for common bottle to sheets. The market is flat.

SHELLS.—114 pkgs Manilla mother-of-pearl partly sold at 5l 7s 6d. 54 cases East India tortoise were chiefly taken in at 20s to 23s 6d; two lots Manilla sold at 31s 6d to 33s per lb.

METALS continue dull, and prices are unsettled. Scotch pig iron is much firmer, closing yesterday at 69s for mixed numbers, cash. Welsh bars have sold at further reduced rates, and other descriptions are lower. East India tin is so dull that prices may be considered nominal: Banca, 113s to 114s; Straits, 112s. The stock is 628 tons less than at same time last year. British keeps steady. The market for spelter is quiet, and 25l the nominal value. The stock on 1st instant was 4,010 tons, against 10,620 tons last year. Tin plates remain quiet. Lead is easier to purchase, owing to the prohibition of shipments to the North of Europe.

OILS.—A further advance has been paid for sperm, viz., 120l per tun. All kinds of common fish remain steady, fine southern and pale seal selling at rather higher rates. The latter is worth 46l. There has been a limited demand for linseed oil during the week, and yesterday's prices closed 1s lower, viz., 37s on the spot, and 38s for delivery in the first three months of 1854. Rape is easier, foreign refined having sold at 55s, and below that price to arrive; brown, 53s to 54s. Palm and cocoa-nut present no new feature to remark. The stock of the latter amounts to 932 tons against 1,154 tons last year. Olive has fully supported the late advance: Gallipoli, 58l to 58l 10s per tun.

TURPENTINE.—Spirits are steady at last week's prices: American, 40s 6d; English, 42s 6d per cwt.

LINSEED is about 1s cheaper than on Friday last, with a moderate demand at that decline. Black Sea for distant arrival has sold at 69s to 70s; ditto on the spot, 68s per quarter.

HEMP.—The sound portion of 2,617 bales Manilla was withdrawn at 51l to 53l, the damaged finding buyers at 45l 15s to 46l. East India Sunn sold from 20l 5s to 21l 10s. 1,275 bales jute were partly sold at steady prices, from 17l to 20l 15s for ordinary to good bright quality. Clean Petersburg hemp is dull at the quotations. Some parcels out of condition in public sale went cheap.

TALLOW.—The market has continued dull, and prices closed fully 1s lower yesterday, viz, Petersburg new on the spot, 64s 6d to 64s 9d; all the year, 64s 6d; for arrival in the first three months of next, 64s 9d. Arrivals since the 1st inst. have been to a moderate extent, and the stock, as will be seen by annexed statement, has further increased.

PARTICULARS of TALLOW, Monday, December 4, 1854.

	1851 casks	1852 casks	1853 casks	1854 casks
Stock this day	74,266	50,232	32,330	34,192
Delivered last week	3,219	4,931	2,092	1,707
Ditto since 1st June	54,259	52,749	56,720	41,607
Arrived last week	3,918	4,076	494	2,628
Ditto since 1st June	89,091	63,383	65,735	33,799
Price of Y C on the spot	37s	47s 3d	56s 6d	65s 6 to 65s 9
Ditto town	39s 6d	49s 3d	58s 0d	67s

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR closed without further alteration. 404 casks W. I. sold, making 2,332 for the week. Mauritius—530 bags were bought in at previous rates; Bengal—5,217 bags went at partial decline of 6d on Tuesday's rates for grainy kinds and white Benares; Date sugars sold from 32s to 32s 6d. Madras—5,581 bags sold cheaply, grocery kinds ranging from 30s to 33s 6d; grainy, 37s 6d to 38s 6d; white, 38s 6d to 41s; low Date kinds, 24s 6d to 33s 6d.

COFFEE.—282 cask 337 bags plantation Ceylon nearly all sold. A few lots fine went as high as 79s to 85s. 1,188 cases E. I. part sold; Nauidoobatum, 54s to 63s 6d. 659 cases Tellicherry were chiefly bought in at 54s to 59s; and 811 bags common Mysore were sold from 44s 6d to 53s. 189 bales and half-bales Mocha were chiefly taken in.

RICE.—274 bags Madras sold at 11s 6d to 12s per cwt for barley grain.

SALTPETRE met with more inquiry. 1,140 Bengal, in public sale, brought previous rates, besides some parcels of low Bombay at 21s 6d to 22s.

COCHINEAL.—152 bags, chiefly Honduras silver, brought extreme rates, from 3s 2d to 4s per lb.

LAC DYE.—98 chests were bought in at 7½d to 1s 6d.

SAFFLOWER.—67 bales Bengal sold at fully 5s advance, from 65s to 77s 6d per cwt.

INDIA RUBBER.—533 baskets 128 bags East India were taken in at 9½d per lb.

METALS.—Pig iron was 6d to 1s lower to-day.

TALLOW is flat at the previous quotations, and some cash parcels have sold at rather less. The sales went off at lower rates. 288 casks Australian beef half sold at 61s 9d to 62s 3d. 13 casks ditto sheep, 61s 3d to 64s 9d. Of 237 casks South American, 12 casks only sold at 65s 6d. 48 cases East India part sold at 54s to 61s per cwt. Imports during the week, 2,074 casks.

Town tallow was reduced 2s to-day.

OIL.—Linseed quoted 36s 9d per cwt on the spot.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market opened with higher prices, 6d for the middling and 1s advance for the lower qualities were paid: lumps, 43s; titlers, 44s to 44s 6d. Bustards remain steady. Treacle rather lower. To-day the market presents a heavy appearance; no alteration to note as respects prices. For export, a few sales 10 lb loaves at 32s; in 6 lb nothing ready, and refiners hold for higher prices. Dutch loaves remain without alteration. Crushed continues scarce, hardly any ready for immediate shipment, prices firm. Belgian loaves and crushed continue to maintain their position, and are quite beyond the reach of what few orders may be in hand.

GREEN FRUIT.—The market continues moderately supplied, and the demand keeps pace with the arrivals. Several cargoes of oranges have been received from the Azores, a portion of which sold at public sale by Keeling and Hunt were taken freely by the trade. The stock of lemons is light. Arrivals are required. A few barrels of good Almeria grapes have realised from 50s to 70s per barrel.

DRY FRUIT.—The clearances of currants and raisins continue on a very large scale, and an extensive consumption is going on throughout the country in all descriptions, at all kinds of prices, thus reducing the stock most opportunely. Valentias down to 42s best. Fine muscatels, sultanas, and figs are very scarce.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The market remained unaltered either as to business doing or prices;—the little done by private contract, however has been at the full as high as at the last public sales.

COTTON.—Last week the transactions were so limited, that no sales were reported this week; there has been rather an improvement in the demand, the market however dull, but prices remain unchanged. Sales of cotton wool from Dec. 1 to 7 inclusive:—60 bales Grenada, at 7¾d for good; 400 bales Surat, at 2¾d to 3d, and 3¾d for ordinary to fully fair; 200 bales Madras, at 3d for ordinary Tinnivelly.

FLAX still in request, and higher prices paid.

HEMP without alteration, but few sales making.

TOBACCO.—Sales in most instances have been limited, but prices remain firm and steady.

TIMBER.—The stocks of wood are unusually large, but the consumption proceeds steadily. Prices are recovering from the lowest point of depression, and there is an improved feeling in the trade. Though the importation has been unprecedentedly large hitherto in the year, there is a visible reduction in the latter months, and very little has to be expected before the season closes. Square timber of all sorts is gradually drawing upwards, as of this description the import and stock on hand is less than in 1853. The great excess is in the spruce and pine deals of America, which must continue to be an adverse market to all concerned with the burthen of high freight, for which no partial rally of prices here can compensate.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The transactions of the week at Leadenhall were extensive at previous rates, excepting "shaved" hides and curried shoe hides, which made an advance over the preceding week of 1d per lb. The remaining stock of River Plate hides was sold this week at our quotations. A vessel with 1,200 has arrived thence, and more is expected.

METALS.—Copper is in good demand, and prices firm. Tin—English continues in request. Foreign has given way in price, owing to several lots being pressed on the market to meet prompts. Lead quiet. Spelter scarcely so much inquired for, although stocks are small, being only 4,000 tons. Manufactured iron is much lower in price, owing to makers being slack of orders. Scotch pigs have recovered slightly from their late depression, and we close buyers 67s 6d per ton.

TALLOW.—Official market letter published this evening.

	s	d
Town tallow ...per cwt	65	0
Fat by ditto	3	6
Russian candle	66	0
Melted stuff	44	6
Rough ditto	2	0
Graves	12	0
Good dregs	7	0

PROVISIONS.

The bacon market showed some signs of improvement, but has relapsed into its former dull state. 62s obtained with difficulty for choice shippers (landed). Large stock of foreign butter: the best Friesland, 104s; inferior bad to sell. Nothing doing in Irish.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	BUTTER. Stock.	Delivery.	BACON. Stock.	Deliveries.
1852	61,927	14,722	1,251	2,315
1853	48,122	9 778	3,203	1,678
1854	31,053	8,427	1,758	1,365

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter	6,431
Foreign do.	11,879
Bale Bacon	244

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 4.—Last week's imports of foreign stock into London amounted to 5,689 head. In the corresponding week in 1853 we received 5,642; in 1852, 3,824; in 1851, 6,593; in 1850, 5,704; in 1849, 4,511; in 1848, 5,155; and in 1847, 1,913 head.

The show of foreign stock in to-day's market was moderate, and greatly out of condition.

From our own grazing districts, as well as from Ireland and Scotland, the arrivals of beasts were on the increase, and, for the most part, of fair average weight. Although the attendance of butchers was tolerably good, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, and, in some instances, the quotations gave way 2d per 8 lbs. A few very superior Scots realised 5s 2d; but the top general figure for beef was 5s per 8 lbs.

The bullock arrivals from Lincolnshire and Leicestershire amounted to 2,100 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; from Ireland, 400 beasts, and from Scotland, 260 horned and polled Scots.

We were well supplied with sheep. Prime Downs and half-breds were in moderate request, at last week's currency. Long-woolled sheep moved off slowly, and the quotations were the turn in favour of buyers.

The supply of calves was but moderate. On the whole the veal trade ruled steady, at last week's prices.

SUPPLIES.

	Dec. 6, 1852.	Dec. 5, 1853.	Dec. 4, 1854.
Beasts	4,899	4,751	4,906
Sheep	23,540	24,090	26,080
Calves	247	91	165
Pigs	250	240	410

FRIDAY, Dec. 8.—The supplies were but moderate, and the trade ruled dull. Veal declined 4d per 8 lbs.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	3	4 to	3	6	Inferior sheep	3	4 to	3	8
Second quality do	3	8	4	4	Second quality sheep	3	10	4	2
Prime large oxen	4	6	4	8	Prime Coarse-woolled do	4	4	4	8
Prime Scots, &c.	4	10	5	0	Southdowns	4	10	5	0
Large coarse calves	3	8	4	6	Ditto out of the wool	0	0	0	0
Prime small do	4	8	5	2	Large hogs	3	2	3	10
Sucking Calves	22	0	29	0	Small porkers	4	0	4	8
Lambs	0	0	0	0	Quarter old pigs	21	0	27	0

Total supply—Beasts, 1,230; sheep, 4,000; calves, 260; pigs, 400. Foreign supply—Beasts, 392; sheep, 510; calves, 212.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Dec. 4.—These markets are well supplied with both town and country-killed meat, in greatly improved condition. The general demand is steady.

Per 8 lbs by the carcase.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beef	3	0 to	3	4	Mutton, inferior	3	4 to	3	6
Do. middling	3	6	3	8	— middling	3	8	4	2
Prime large	3	10	4	0	— prime	4	4	4	6
Prime small	4	2	4	6	Large pork	3	0	3	8
Veal	3	6	4	10	Small pork	3	10	4	8

POTATO MARKETS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 7.—The imports of foreign potatoes are very limited, and the arrivals of home produce moderate. A steady business is being done, in some instances at enhanced prices. York Regents, from 110s to 115s; Kent and Essex ditto, 100s to 110s; Middlings, 70s to 80s; Blues, 95s to 100s; Cups, 90s to 100s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

PORTMAN.—Old meadow hay, 90s to 95s; inferior ditto, 85s to 90s; old clover, 100s to 110s; inferior ditto, 90s to 100s; wheat straw, 28s to 33s per load of 36 trusses.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 90s to 92s; inferior ditto, 50s to 60s; superior clover, 105s to 108s; inferior ditto, 80s to 90s; straw, 26s to 32s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—There was a good supply at this market to-day, with a brisk demand. Hay, 80s to 82s; ditto, 36s to 69s; clover, 110s to 120s; ditto, 40s to 80s; straw, 20s to 28s per load.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, Monday, Dec. 4.—The trade continues steady, with a moderate demand for all hops of good quality, the currency for which is fully supported at the rates of last week. Yearlings, if choice, meet with a fair sale, at somewhat improved prices. FRIDAY, Dec. 8.—We have very few fine hops on offer, and the demand for them is steady at full prices. This week's imports are upwards of 2,000 bales.

COAL MARKETS.

MONDAY, Dec. 4.—Buddle's West Hartley 18s 9d—Carr's Hartley 18s 9d—Chester Main 19s 9d—Hasting's Hartley 18s 9d—Hartlepool West Hartley 18s 6d—Holywell 21s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 18s 9d—Longridge's West Hartley 19s—North Percy Hartley 18s—Ravensworth West Hartley 18s 9d—Tanfield Moor 17s 3d—Tanfield Moor Butes 17s 6d—Walker Primrose 17s 3d—Wylam 20s 3d—Eden Main 22s—Birchgrove Graigola 25s—Cowpen 19s—Derwentwater Hartley 19s—Squborwen Merthyr 25s. Wall's-end:—Riddell 21s—Haswell 23s—Hetton 23s—Hutton 19s 6d—Kepier Grange 22s—Lambton 22s 9d—Lumley 21s 6d—Plummer 22s—Russell's Hetton 22s 6d—Stewart's 23s—Hough Hall 22s—Kelloe 22s 3d—South Hartlepool 22s 3d—Tees 23s—Adelaide Tees 22s 3d.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.—Buddle's West Hartley 18s 6d—Carr's Hartley 18s 6d—Hasting's Hartley 18s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 18s 6d—Longridge's West Hartley 18s 9d—New Tanfield 17s 6d—Ravensworth West Hartley 18s 9d—Tanfield Moor 17s 3d—Tanfield Moor Butes 17s 3d—Walker Primrose 17s 3d—West Hartley Grays 18s—West Pelton 18s. Wall's-end:—Gosforth 20s 6d—Harton 20s 6d—Hedley 20s 6d—Riddell 20s 6d—Eden Main 22s—Belmont 22s—Braddyll's 22s 6d—Haswell 23s—Hetton 23s—Kepier Grange 22s—Lambton 22s 9d—Pensher 21s 6d—Plummer 21s 9d—Russell's Hetton 22s 6d—South Hetton 22s 9d—Stewart's 23s—Whitwell 20s—Cassop 21s 6d—Hough Hall 21s 6d—Kelloe 22s 3d—South Kelloe 21s 6d—Tees 23s—West Kelloe 21s 6d—Whitworth 19s.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL. FRIDAY NIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There is more doing, and, although without much change in prices, a more cheerful tone seems to be gaining ground, and buyers operate with confidence, present prices being considered very low.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The market for both Welsh and Staffordshire iron is in a very inactive state, and prices in consequence have declined considerably for all descriptions of manufactured iron. Scotch pig iron has been somewhat firmer within the last few days, and prices have slightly recovered from the extreme reduction that lately took place. Copper continues firm. Lead is a little lower, owing to the falling off of export demand. Tin-plates in rather better request.

COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price Current.

The prices in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add 5 per cent. to duties, except spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, and timber.

Ashes *duty free*

	s	d	s	d
First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt	35	0	35	6
Montreal	0	0	0	0
First sort Pearl, U.S.	32	0	33	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0

Cocoa *duty 1d per lb*

	s	d	s	d
West India ......per cwt	33	0	44	0
Guayaquil	33	0	34	0
Brazil	30	0	31	6

Coffee *duty 3d per lb*

	s	d	s	d
Jamaica, good middling to fine ...... per cwt	59	0	85	0
fine ord to mid	49	0	58	0
Mocha, ungarbled	48	0	54	0
garbled, com. to good	58	0	70	0
garbled, fine	72	0	85	0
Ceylon, native, ord to gd	45	6	46	6
plantation, ordinary to fine ord	48	0	51	0
fine fine ord. to mid.	53	6	60	0
good mid. to fine	61	0	80	0
Java	45	0	54	0
Sumatra and Padang	42	0	45	0
Madras and Tellicherry	45	0	70	0
Malabar and Mysore	45	0	50	0
St Domingo	43	0	46	0
Brazil, washed	50	0	56	0
good and fine ord	45	0	48	0
common to real ord	41	0	44	0
Costa Rica	48	0	70	0
Havana and Cuba	47	0	65	0
Porto Rico & La Guayra	49	0	65	0

Cotton *duty free*

	s	d	s	d
Surat ......per lb	0	2¾	0	4½
Bengal	0	2¼	0	3½
Madras	0	2¾	0	4½
Pernam	0	0	0	0
Bowed Georgia	0	5½	0	6
New Orleans	0	0	0	0
Demerara	0	0	0	0
St Domingo	0	0	0	0
Egyptian	0	0	0	0
Smyrna	0	0	0	0

Drugs and Dyes *duty free*

	s	d	s	d
COCHINEAL				
Honduras silver...p lb	0	0	0	0
black	0	0	0	0
Mexican silver	0	0	0	0
black	0	0	0	0
LAC DYE—good to fine	0	9	2	0
B Mirzapore	0	0	0	0
TUMERIC				
Bengal ......p cwt	11	0	13	0
Java and Madras	12	0	13	0
China	11	0	14	0
TERRA JAPONICA				
Cutch	27	0	29	0
Gambier	24	6	25	6

Dyewoods *duty free*

	£	s	£	s
BRAZIL WOOD ......p ton	30	0	105	0
CAMWOOD	14	0	24	0
FUSTIC, Cuba	9	10	10	0
Jamaica	7	0	0	0
Savanilla	6	15	7	0
St Domingo	0	0	0	0
Zante	10	10	0	0
LOGWOOD, Campeachy	8	0	8	10
Honduras	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	6	10	0	0
St Domingo	0	0	0	0
NICARAGUA WOOD				
Lima	12	0	14	0
solid	10	0	11	10
small and middling	7	10	9	0
RED SAUNDERS	7	2½	7	10
SAPAN WOOD, Bimas	10	0	11	10

Fruit—Almonds

Jordan, *duty 10s p cwt*				
new	6	10	10	0
old	3	0	0	0
Barbary sweet, in bnd	3	0	0	0
bitter	0	0	0	0
Currants, *duty 15s per cwt*				
Zante & Cephal. new	1	2	3	5
old	4	5	5	5
Patras, old	3	0	5	5
Figs *duty 15s per cwt*				
Turkey, new, p cwt *p d*	0	0	0	0
Spanish	0	0	0	0
Plums *duty 15s per cwt*				
French ...per cwt *d p*	0	0	0	0
Imperial cartoon, new	0	0	0	0
Prunes, *duty 7s* new *d p*	0	0	0	0
Raisins *duty 10s per cwt*				
Denia, new, p cwt *d p*	0	0	0	0
Valentia, new	2	0	2	2
Smyrna, black	1	0	1	6
red and Eleme	1	12	2	6
Sultana, new	2	12	3	15
Muscatel	2	10	4	10

Flax *duty free*

Riga, S P|W C M ...ton	57	0	58	0
St Petersburg, 12 head	0	0	0	0
9 head	0	0	0	0
Friesland	50	0	65	0

Hemp *duty free*

St Petersburg, clean, per ton	61	0	62	0
outshot	58	0	0	0
half-clean	56	0	0	0
Riga, Rhine	60	0	62	0
Manilla, *free*	51	0	60	0
East Indian Sunn	0	0	0	0
Jute	18	5	19	0
Coir, rope	26	0	38	0
junk	11	10	15	0
fibre	16	0	28	10

Hides—Ox and Cow, p lb

	s	d	s	d
B A and M Vid. dry	0	7	0	9
Do. & R Grande, salted	0	4¾	0	5¾
Brazil, dry	0	5	0	8
drysalted	0	4½	0	6½
salted	0	4¼	0	4¾
Rio, dry	0	6	0	8
Lima & Valparaiso, dry	0	5½	0	7½
Cape, salted	0	4½	0	5½
New South Wales	0	4	0	4½
New York	0	0	0	0
East India	0	4	0	10½
Kips, Russia, dry	0	10½	0	11
S America Horse, p hide	4	6	6	3
German ......do.	6	0	6	6

Indigo *duty free*

	s	d	s	d
Bengal ......per lb	3	6	7	6
Oude	3	0	4	0
Madras	2	9	5	0
Kurpah	2	9	6	0
Manilla	2	0	3	0
Spanish	2	8	6	9

Leather per lb

			s	d	s	d
Crop hides	30 to	45 lb	1	0	1	3
do.	50	65	1	3	1	6
English Butts	16	24	1	2	1	6
do.	28	36	1	3	1	10
Foreign ditto	16	25	1	1	1	5
do.	28	36	1	2½	1	7
Calf Skins	20	35	1	2	1	10
do.	40	60	1	3	2	0
do.	80	100	1	1	1	7
Dressing Hides			1	0	1	3
Shaved do.			1	2½	1	4½
Horse Hides, English			0	8½	0	11
do. Spanish, per hide			7	0	14	0
Kips, Petersburg, per lb			1	2	1	6
do. East India			0	11	1	6

Metals—COPPER

Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb	1	2	0	0
Bottoms	1	3	0	0
Old	1	0	0	0
Tough cake...p ton £	126	0	0	0
Tile	126	0	0	0
IRON per ton	£	s	£	s
Bars, &c., British	8	10	0	0
Nail rods	9	10	0	0
Hoops	13	0	0	0
Sheets	12	10	0	0
Pig, No. 1, Wales	5	10	0	0
Bars, &c.	7	10	0	0
Pig, No. 1, Clyde	3	10	0	0
Swedish, in bond	12	10	0	0
LEAD, p ton—Eng. pig	23	10	0	0
sheet	24	10	0	0
red lead	24	10	0	0
white do.	29	0	0	0
patent shot	26	10	0	0
Spanish pig, in bond	22	15	0	0
STEEL, Swedish in kgs	17	10	0	0
in faggots	[illegible]	0	0	0
SPELTER, for. per ton	21	10	0	0
TIN *duty free*				
English blocks, p ton	118	0	0	0
bars	117	0	0	0
Banca, in bond, nom.	114	0	0	0
Straits do	111	0	0	0
TIN PLATES, per box				
Charcoal, I C	0s	0d	34s	0d
Coke, I C	39	0	0	0

Molasses *duty B.P. 3s 9d, For. 4s 6d*

British best, *d p*...p cwt	21	0	21	6
Patent	19	6	20	0
B. P. West India	17	0	18	6

Oils—Fish

	£	s	£	s
Seal, pale, p 252 gal *dp*	46	0	46	5
Yellow	43	0	43	10
Sperm	118	0	120	0
Head matter	117	0	118	0
Cod	43	0	43	10
South Sea	0	0	0	0
Olive, Gallipoli...per tun	56	0	54	0
Spanish and Sicily	54	0	54	10
Palm ......per ton	48	10	49	0
Cocoa Nut	49	0	50	0
Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn)	55	0	58	0
Linseed	37	0	37	5
Black Sea ...... p qr	69s	0d	0s	0d
St Petersbg Morshank	65	0	65	6
Do cake (English) p ton	12l	10s	0l	0s
Do Foreign	10	0	13	0
Rape, do.	6	15	7	0

Provisions—*All articles duty paid.*

Butter—Waterford	100s	0d	0s	0d
Carlow	100	0	102	0
Cork	100	0	0	0
Limerick	90	0	94	0
Friesland, fresh	104	0	0	0
Kiel and Holstein, fine	98	0	110	0
Leer	86	0	0	0
Bacon, singed—Waterf.	60	0	62	0
Limerick	59	0	0	0
Hams—Westphalia	0	0	0	0
Lard—Waterford & Limerick bladder	70	0	74	0
Cork and Belfast do	70	0	72	0
Firkin and keg Irish	60	0	62	0
American & Canadian	0	0	0	0
Cask do do	48	0	0	0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p b	80	0	0	0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc	135	0	140	0
Inferior	100	0	0	0
Cheese—Edam	53	0	56	0
Gouda	42	0	48	0
Canter	22	0	24	0
American	55	0	60	0

Rice *duty 4½d per cwt*

Carolina ......per cwt	24	0	37	0
Bengal, yellow & white	11	6	17	0
Madras	11	6	14	6
Java and Manilla	12	0	16	6

Sago *duty 4½d per cwt*

Pearl, per cwt	17	6	26	0

Saltpetre, Rough, p cwt

Rough, p cwt	22	0	30	0
English, refined	31	6	32	0
NITRATE OF SODA	16	0	0	

Seeds

	s	d	s	d
Caraway, new ......p cwt	38	0	42	0
Canary ...... p qr	56	9	62	0
Clover, red ......p cwt	48	0	60	0
white	60	0	75	0
Coriander	19	0	23	0
Linseed, foreign ...p qr	60	0	72	0
English	74	0	80	0
Mustard, br ......p bush	10	0	16	0
white	8	0	10	0
Rape, per last of 10 qrs £	36	0	40	0

Silk *duty free*

	s	d	s	d
Surdah ......p lb	16	6	18	0
Cossimbuzar	9	6	15	6
Gonatea	8	0	15	6
Comercolly	11	0	17	0
Bauleah, &c.	7	6	12	0
China, Tsatlee	14	0	19	0
Taysaam	11	0	15	0
Canton	8	0	12	6
RAWS—Fossombrone	21	0	24	0
Bologna	19	0	20	0
Lombardy	0	0	0	0
Trent	19	0	22	6
Naples	0	0	0	0
Sicilian	0	0	0	0
ORGANZINES				
Piedmont, 22-24	28	0	29	6
Do. 24-28	26	0	27	0
Milan & Bergam, 18-22	27	0	28	0
Do. 24-26	23	6	24	6
Do. 28-32	22	0	23	0
TRAMS—Milan, 22-24	24	0	25	0
Do. 24-28	22	0	23	0
BRUTIAS—Short reel	10	0	10	0
Long do	0	0	0	0
PERSIANS	8	0	16	0

Spices, *in bond*—PEPPER *duty 6d*

	s	d	s	d
Malabar ......p lb	0	4¼	0	4½
Eastern	0	4¼	0	4½
White	0	6½	0	11
PIMENTO, *duty 5s p lb*, mid and good	0	5	0	5½
CINNAMON, *duty 2d per lb*				
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3	0	11	1	9
Malabar & Tellichery	0	0	0	0
CASSIA LIGNEA, *duty 9s 4d* ......p cwt	120	0	130	0
CLOVES, *duty 6d*				
Amboyna and Bencoolen ...... p lb	0	8	0	10½
Bourbon & Zanzibar	0	5½	0	5¾
GINGER *duty B.P. 5s per cwt, For. 10s*				
East India, com. p cwt	0	0	0	0
Do. Cochin & Calicut	28	0	100	0
African	16	6	17	6
MACE, *duty 1s*				
1 and 2 ......p lb	2	2	2	8
Nutmegs	2	0	4	3

Spirits—Rum *dy B.P. 8s 2d p gal, For. 15s*

	s	d	s	d
Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P, per gal ......*bond*	4	6	5	6
30 to 35	5	4	5	8
fine marks	6	0	6	6
Demerara, 10 to 20 O P	4	1	4	6
30 to 46	4	11	5	2
Leeward I., P to 5 O.P	3	7	3	9
East India, proof	3	5	3	6
Brandy, *duty 15s p gal*				
Vintage of 1st brands — 1847 ... p	11	8bd	11	2
1848 ...	10	10	11	6
1849 ...	10	8	10	10
1850 ...	10	6	10	8
1851 ...	10	5	10	7
Geneva, common	3	9	3	10
Fine	4	0	4	2
Corn spirits, *duty paid*	10	6	0	0
Malt spirits, ditto	11	9	12	6

Sugar *duty brown, 11s; clayed, 12s; white, 14s; refined, 17s 4d; molasses, 14s 2d.*

	s	d	s	d
British plantation, yellow	20	0	26	0
brown	17	6	20	0
Mauritius, yellow	19	6	25	6
brown	14	6	19	0
Bengal, crys., good yellow and white	24	0	29	6
Benares, grey & white	24	0	27	6
Date, yellow and grey	18	0	24	6
Ord to fine brown	15	0	17	6
Penang, grey and white	21	6	25	0
brown and yellow	16	0	21	0
Madras, grainy yel&white	23	0	29	0
brown and soft yellow	15	0	24	0
Siam and China white	23	0	25	0
brown and yellow	17	0	22	0
Manilla, clayed	18	6	23	0
muscovado	16	0	17	0
Java, gray and white	23	6	26	0
brown and yellow	16	0	22	6
Havana, white	25	0	30	0
brown and yellow	18	6	25	0
Bahia, gray and white	20	6	24	0
brown	16	0	20	0
Pernam & Paraiba, white	21	6	25	0
brown and yellow	18	0	21	0
For. Mus. low to fine grey	20	0	28	0
brown	16	0	19	6

REFINED, *duty 16s per ton. Drawback in British ships, per cwt, refined, 15s; wet crushed, 14s 3d; pieces, 12s 3d; bastards, 11s.*

	s	d	s	d
For consumption.				
8 to 10 lb loaves	50s	0d	52s	0d
12 to 14 lb loaves	48	0	49	0
Titlers, 22 to 24 lb	44	0	45	6
Lumps, 45 lb	43	0	0	0
Wet crushed	40	0	41	6
Pieces	37	9	40	0
Bastards	25	6	35	0
Treacle	16	0	20	0
For export, free on board.				
Turkey loaves, 1 to 4 lb.	43	0	45	0
6 lb loaves	34	0	0	0
10 lb do	32	0	32	6
14 lb do	32	6	0	0
Titlers, 22 to 28 lb	32	0	0	0
Lumps, 40 to 45 lb	32	0	0	0

SUGAR.—REF. *continued*

	s	d	s	d
Crushed	30	0	31	0
Bastards	17	0	24	0
Treacle	17	0	19	0
Dutch, refined, f. o. b. in Holland				
6 lb loaves	33	0	0	0
10 lb do	32	0	0	0
Superfine crushed	28	6	0	0
No. 1, crushed	30	0	31	0
No. 2 and 3	26	6	0	0
Belgian refined, f. o. b. at Antwerp.				
8 to 10 lb loaves	29	9	30	6
Crushed, 1 and 2	27	0	28	3

Tallow—*Duty B.P. 1d For 1s 6d p cwt*

N. Amer. melted, p cwt	61	0	63	0
St Petersburg, 1st Y C	65	6	65	9
N. S. Wales	63	0	65	0

Tar—Stockholm, p brl

Stockholm, p brl	31	0	31	6
Archangel	34	6	35	0

Tea *duty 1s 6d per lb*

	s	d	s	d
Cong, com. to but mid *6d*	0	10	0	11
ra. str. and gr. bk. lf.	0	11½	1	3
fine and Pekoe kinds	1	5	1	10
Souchong	1	2	2	6
Pekoe, flowery	1	4	3	8
Orange	1	6	2	8
Oolong	1	2	2	6
Hyson, common	1	4	1	7
mid. to good	1	8	1	11
fine	2	0	3	0
Young Hyson, Canton	1	2	1	3
fresh and Hyson kinds	1	5	2	6
Gunpowder, Canton	1	1	1	4
fresh and Hyson kinds	1	6	3	6
Imperial	1	1	2	4

Timber

Duty, foreign 7s 6d, B. P. 1s per load

Dantzic and Memel fir	75	0	95	0
Riga fir	85	0	90	0
Swedish fir	63	0	65	0
Canada red pine	70	0	100	0
— yellow pine	55	0	90	0
N. Brunswick do large	110	0	130	0
— do. small	0	0	0	0
Quebec oak	130	0	160	0
Baltic oak	80	0	134	0
African oak *duty free*	180	0	200	0
Indian teake *duty free*	260	0	290	0
Wainscot logs, 18ft each	75	0	110	0
Deals, *duty foreign 10s, B P. 2s per load*				
Norway per 120 of 12ft.	21l	0	32l	0
Swedish — 12ft	20	0	27	0
Russian, Petersbg stand	19	0	22	0
Canada 1st pine	16	0	19	0
— 2nd	11	0	13	0
— spruce per 120, 12ft	15	0	19	0
Dantzic deck, each	20s	0	30s	0
Staves *duty free*				
Baltic, per mille	110l	0	170l	0
Quebec —	65	0	70	0

Tobacco *duty 3s per lb*

	s	d	s	d
Maryland, per lb, *bond*	0	4	0	7½
Virginia leaf	0	3½	0	8
— stript	0	8	0	10½
Kentucky leaf	0	4	0	7
— stript	0	7	0	10
Negrohead	0	6	1	10
Columbian leaf	0	11	1	6
Havana	1	0	5	0
— cigars, *6d duty 9s*	7	0	18	0

Turpentine

Rough ...... per cwt	11	9	12	0
Eng. Spirits, without cks	41	6	0	0
Foreign do., with casks	42	6	0	0

Wool—ENGLISH.—Per pack of 240 lb.

Fleeces, So. Down hogs	12l	10s	13l	10s
Half-bred hogs	12	10	13	0
Kent fleeces	13	0	13	10
S. Down ewes & wethrs	12	10	13	10
Leicester do	12	0	12	10
Sorts—Clothing, picklock	16	0	16	10
Prime and picklock	15	0	16	0
Choice	14	0	15	0
Super	18	0	14	0
Combing—Wethr mat	15	10	16	0
Picklock	14	10	15	0
Common	13	0	13	10
Hog matching	16	0	16	10
Picklock matching	14	0	14	10
Super do	13	0	13	10

FOREIGN—*duty free.*—Per lb

	s	d	s	d
Spanish:—				
Leoness, R's, F's, &S	1	2	1	4
Segovia	1	1	1	2
Caceres	1	0	1	2
Soria	1	0	1	1
Seville	0	10	1	0
German, Saxon, and Prussian — 1st & 2d Elect	3	1	4	4
prima	2	2	2	10
secunda	1	10	2	2
tertia	1	6	1	9
Moravian, Bohemian, and Hungarian — Electoral	3	4	4	10
prima	2	7	3	1
secunda	2	0	2	5
tertia	1	7	1	10
Lambs'	2	1	3	10
Australian and V D L				
Combing & Clothing	0	9½	2	4½
Lambs	1	1	2	2
Locks and Pieces	0	6	1	7
Grease	0	6½	1	1
Skin and Slipe	0	10	1	6½
S. Australian & Swan River				
Combing & Clothing	0	11½	2	0
Lambs	1	1	2	1
Locks and Pieces	0	7	1	3
Grease	0	8	1	4½
Skin and Slipe	0	7	1	5½
Cape—Average Flocks	0	7	1	9
Combing and Clothing	0	10½	1	6½
Lambs	0	11½	1	6½
Locks and Pieces	0	7	1	2½
Grease	0	5	1	2

Wine *duty 5s 6d per gal*

	£	s	£	s
Port ...... per pipe	30	0	50	0
Claret ...... hhd	15	0	41	0
Sherry ...... butt	14	0	[illegible]	0
Madeira ...... pipe	30	0	80	0

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Dec. 2, 1853-54, showing the Stock on hand on Dec. 2 in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

☞ Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
British Plantation.	1853 tons	1854 tons	1853 tons	1854 tons	1853 tons	1854 tons
West India	77,918	89,504	80,445	75,281	12,514	23,959
East India	39,158	29,753	47,256	35,265	13,727	9,356
Mauritius	35,603	42,816	34,849	36,305	4,490	8,638
Foreign	...	...	31,057	49,440	...	...
	152,697	162,073	193,607	196,291	30,731	41,953
Foreign Sugar.			Exported			
Cheribon, Siam, and Manilla	4,096	18,633	3,365	3,698	3,433	13,466
Havana	21,583	44,703	4,426	5,871	15,449	22,717
Porto Rico	4,989	11,535	828	105	2,211	4,609
Brazil	12,426	9,673	6,609	3,927	7,078	7,582
	43,194	84,334	15,228	13,601	28,162	46,374

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—

	s	d	
From the British Possessions in America	20	4	per cwt.
— Mauritius	21	0	—
— East Indies	23	1½	—
The average price of the three is	20	9½	—

MOLASSES.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
West India	5,742	8,306	5,592	4,936	1,488	3,877

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1853 gal	1854 gal	1853 gal	1854 gal	1853 gal	1854 gal	1853 gal	1854 gal
W. Ind.	1,886,040	2,787,290	1,234,510	1,894,775	1,143,225	1,165,950	765,585	1,402,650
E. Ind.	137,295	411,975	168,480	227,160	7,290	39,755	100,755	234,540
Foreign	33,615	572,650	43,055	347,850	2,340	46,170	64,980	241,425
	2,056,950	4,771,915	1,486,055	2,473,785	1,152,855	1,251,855	931,320	1,878,615

COCOA.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	32,756	19,416	3,400	979	31,118	26,117	21,683	12,204
Foreign	7,520	6,640	3,640	7,335	2,682	3,168	5,490	1,585
	40,276	26,058	7,040	8,314	33,800	29,285	27,173	13,789

COFFEE.—Cwts.

Br. Plant.	11,058	19,016	5,114	4,416	9,592	12,146	7,238	9,180
Ceylon	196,310	269,736	72,561	128,226	174,871	203,791	179,618	121,386
Total BP.	207,368	288,752	77,675	132,642	184,463	215,937	186,856	130,566
Mocha	26,859	14,227	3,952	2,538	17,473	18,927	23,295	16,554
Forgn EI	13,279	9,634	723	5,020	8,172	8,780	16,571	13,493
Malabar	1,324	76	178	...	1,701	436	1,900	1,114
St.Domngo	6,949	3,812	2,368	1,221	1,909	199	5,521	7,173
Hav&PRi	10,705	7,930	2,629	4,761	2,970	7,255	13,081	7,840
Brazil	91,484	73,135	46,758	34,527	56,238	43,248	40,300	28,488
African	254	11	54	45	463	12	268	177
Total For	150,857	108,825	56,650	48,112	88,926	78,557	100,236	74,839
Grand tl.	358,225	397,577	134,325	180,754	273,389	294,494	287,092	205,405
RICE	Tons 30,044	Tons 34,634	Tons 8,522	Tons 18,766	Tons 23,582	Tons 25,234	Tons 14,824	Tons 6,157
PEPPER	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	ton
White	266	330	13	30	246	228	111	200
Black	1,608	2,358	1,040	989	1,277	1,297	1,505	1,672
	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
NUTMEGS	1,615	2,477	287	883	1,358	1,286	1,052	1,605
Do. Wild.	...	293	...	...	16	164	551	680
CAS. LIG.	2,339	4,090	1,298	1,641	2,122	2,476	631	968
CINNAMON.	5,103	5,339	4,806	7,188	1,241	1,278	2,645	3,050
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO	12,953	15,584	10,939	13,157	4,544	3,857	2,541	2,581

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL.	Serons 5,949	Serons 10,485	Serons ...	Serons ...	Serons 11,711	Serons 12,704	Serons 6,944	Serons 5,931
LAC DYE.	chests 7,417	chests 7,322	chests ...	chests ...	chests 4,777	chests 4,163	chests 12,361	chests 15,773
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
LOGWOOD	3,272	5,270	...	...	2,288	5,004	374	513
FUSTIC	1,248	1,318	...	...	2,478	1,173	276	468

INDIGO.

East India.	chests 23,238	chests 27,122	chests ...	chests ...	chests 29,614	chests 25,968	chests 22,748	chests 24,437
Spanish	serons 3,741	serons 1,935	serons ...	serons ...	serons 3,559	serons 1,799	serons 1,103	serons 1,968

SALTPETRE.

Nitrate of Potass	tons 9,819	tons 17,367	tons ...	ton ...	tons 11,028	tons 10,232	tons 2,471	tons 9,941
Nitrate of Soda	4,516	4,869	...	...	1,848	4,496	2,792	3,357

COTTON.

	bags	bags	bags	bags.	bags.	bags	bags	bags
American	1,097	589	...	...	1,633	286	140	334
Brazil	159	152	...	...	228	99	4	66
East India.	121,911	47,961	...	...	85,714	79,678	81,690	54,480
Liverpl., all kinds	1,986,020	1,915,202	242,170	215,050	1,675,490	1,701,939	646,480	593,900
Total	2,109,248	1,963,904	242,170	215,050	1,763,065	1,783,984	728,314	648,780

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR DECEMBER.

The following are the railway calls for December, so far as they have yet been advertised. They amount to 197,740*l*, against 964,496*l*, in the corresponding month of last year. The total called during the year now about to terminate has been 13,101,642*l* against 11,288,273*l* in 1853:—

Railways.	Date due.	Amount per Share. Already paid. £ s d	Call. £ s d	Number of shares.	Total. £
Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester, 5 per cent., Preference 20*l*	1	deposit	4 0 0	1,500	6,000
Killarney Junction	1	9 0 0	1 0 0	15,000	15,000
Londonderry and Enniskillen, Guaranteed Preference	1	deposit	2 10 0	6,000	15,000
Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford	14	19 10 0	2 0 0	22,220	44,440
North London, New 10*l*	1	8 10 0	1 10 0	25,040	37,560
South Wales, 20*l* Guaranteed 4½ per cent.	12	16 0 0	4 0 0	not known	not known
St. Andrew's and Quebec, Class A	20	14 0 0	2 0 0	40,000	80,000
					£197,940

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

PROPOSED NEW RAILWAYS IN ENGLAND.—Notices of intended application to Parliament have been given for the following proposed new railways—namely, in England Wales, from the Great Northern Railway at Barnet to the North London at Willesden; from the North Kent Railway at Lewisham to the South-Eastern Railway at Tonbridge, with branches to Eltham and Bromley; from the Great Western Railway at Southall to the Thames at Brentford; from the West London Railway to the West-end and Crystal Palace Railway; from Lewisham to Deptford; from Poplar to Westham; from Stewart's lane, Battersea, to Camberwell, Peckham, and Deptford; from Queenhithe stairs on an embankment along the Thames to Westminster bridge, with a branch at Whitehall, to the Westminster Terminus, near the Gray Coat Hospital; from Clapham to Norwood; from a coal pit to the Vale of Neath Railway; from the Great Western Railway to Abingdon; from Alton to Winchester; from Bristol to Portskewit, South Wales, crossing the Severn by a steam bridge; Carlisle to Silloth bay and docks; Holyhead Railway to new harbour of Holyhead; from Bishops Auckland to Brandon; from Pencader to Llanidloes, and from Newtown to Oswestry; from Disley Stanley to Hayfield; from Dorchester to Bideford; from Dudley to the Old Hill Furnaces; from the Midland Railway to Dursley; from Exeter to Exmouth; from the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway at Raubon to Llangollen; from Farnborough to Ightham; from Heanor to Loscoe; from the London and North-Western at Dunstable to the Great Northern at Welwyn; from Merton to Kingston; from Beckenham to Lewisham; from Lewisham to Dartford; from Pembridge to Brecon; from Morton to Kildale; from Newton to Oswestry; from Ripley to Pateley bridge; from Battersby to Morton; from the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway at Wardsend to the South Yorkshire Railway at Thorncliffe and Elsecar; from Glastonbury to Wells; from Poole to Blandford; from Bristol to docks and piers on the river Severn; from Liverpool to Garston; from the South Yorkshire Railway at Crowle to Bole; from Stourbridge to Netherton; from Essendine to Spalding; from the Reading and Reigate to the Berks and Hants Railway at Reading; from Gosport to Stokesbay; from Ipstone to Froghall; from Stockton to Stokesley; from Merthyr, Tydfil to Glyn Cynnon; from Kington to Llanfihangel Nantmelan: from Bridgend to Llangonoyd; from the South Devon Railway to Torquay; from the Warrington and Stockport Railway at Timperley to Salford and Manchester; from Farnborough to Tunbridge and Maidstone; from Hatfield to St Alban's; and from the Bristol and Exeter at Bleadon to a pier at Uphill Pill.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Dec. 4.—A general recovery took place in the railway market to-day, and an improvement of from 10s to 15s per share was established. Great Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and North-Western, Midland, North-Eastern, Scottish Central, and South-Eastern were principally influenced. The shares of the Australian land and banking companies were supported, and closed in some cases at better prices. There was greater activity in mining securities, with a tendency to improvement.

TUESDAY, Dec. 5.—The railway market was maintained with firmness, and a further slight advance occurred in some cases, but there was not great activity in business. Scarcely any change took place in the shares of the Australian land and banking companies, the operations having been limited. Crystal Palace closed 2⅞ to ¾, and mining descriptions continue to exhibit steadiness.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.—The railway market was buoyant to-day, and an increased business was transacted at an advance of from 10s to 1*l* per share, the highest quotations being in nearly all cases maintained. Caledonian, Great Northern, Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and North-Western, South-Western, Midland, North-Eastern, and South-Eastern were principally operated in. There was greater firmness in the shares of the Australian land and banking companies, but the transactions were not extensive. Crystal Palace closed 2⅞ to ⅞. Mining descriptions were generally steady.

THURSDAY, Dec. 7.—Railway shares opened with increased firmness, and quotations were maintained with steadiness.

FRIDAY, Dec. 8.—The railway share market exhibits continued buoyancy, prices being quoted remarkably firm, and in most of the leading shares at an advance. There has been nothing doing in mines. Banks are rather weaker, but no material alteration.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

No. of Share.	Amount of share	Amount paid up	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London. T.	London. F.
Stock	100	100	Aberdeen		
25000	20	20	Ambergate,	20½	20¾
55500	27½	27½	Birmingham & Stour Valley	4½	4¾
45000	31	29½	Birkenhead Junction	8	7¾
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	19½	
Stock	100	108	Caledonian	94	94
42000	50	50	Chester and Holyhead	60¾	61
3801	50	50	Cork and Bandon	14	14½
18671	50	45	Dublin and Belfast Junction	12	
Stock	100	100	East Anglian	4½	
Stock	20	20	Eastern Counties	15½	15½
Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, class A	11½	11½
Stock	100	100	— class B		
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire		
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	70	
Stock	..	100	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	54	54
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	20½	
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, A	88½	88¾
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, B	75	76
Stock	100	100	Great Southern & West (I.)	125	123½
Stock	100	100	Great Western	89	
18000	56	50	Lancaster and Carlisle	70½	70
18000	16¾	14¾	— Thirds	80	
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	22½	
126819	19½	19½	— Fifths	72½	73
71656	20	11½	— West Riding Union	14½	
211906	11½	11½	London and Blackwall		
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, & S.Coast	8	8
Stock	100	100	London & North Western	106	106
65811	20	16	— Fifths	99	100
70000	10	5½	— £10 Shares M. & B.(c)	15½	15¾
Stock	100	100	London and South Western	5½	5½
...	50	42½	— New 50*l*	81½	82½
...	40	34	— New 40*l*	33½	
6700	25	25	Londonderry and Coleraine	26	
6800	25	25	Londonderry & Enniskillen		
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Linc.	21½	23
Stock	100	100	Midland	68½	69
Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	41	
27000	6½	5½	Newmarket, Bury Extension	5	5½
22220	25	19½	Newport and Hereford	10	
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	50	50
Stock	100	100	North British	32	32½
Stock	100	100	North Eastern—Berwick	74½	75½
90036	25	20	— Extension	13½	
64115	25	15	— G. N. E. Purchase	9	
25601	50	50	— Leeds	13½	13¾
Stock	100	100	— York	52	52
12000	50	50	North London	54	
25000	10	8½	— New 10*l* shares	9½	
5000	10	10	North and South-West Junct.	10½	
168500	20	17½	North Staffordshire	13	13½
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn	31	31
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	92	91
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland	62	61½
Stock	100	100	Shrewsbury and Birmingham		
Stock	100	100	— L. & N. Western Guar.		
6000	26¾	All	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.)		
15000	13½	All	— Halves		
21880	20	20	— Oswestry		
Stock	100	100	Shropshire Union	45	
80000	50	50	South Devon	13	12½
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	59½	59
...	50	50	South Wales	30	29
...	20	5	South Yorkshire & River Dun	4¾	

No. of shares.	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London. T.	London. F.
27500	20	20	Vale of Neath	18	
12500	20	20	Waterford and Kilkenny		
15000	50	50	Waterford and Limerick	22	
16065	20	18	West Cornwall	7	
			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.		
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	100	
Stock	100	100	Clydesdale Junction	101	
Stock	100	100	East Lincolnshire, guar. 6 pc	136	135
10160	25	25	Gloucester & Dean Forest		
8000	50	50	Hull & Selby	105	103
8000	25	25	— Halves		
8000	12½	12½	— Quarters		
43077	12¾	12½	London and Greenwich	13½	
11136	20	20	— Preference	24	
40000	10	10	London, Tilbury, & Southend	11	11½
82500	5½	5½	Manchester, Buxtn, & Midlock	2¾	2¾
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	94	93¾
16862	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 pct	59	
Stock	100	100	Royston, Hitchen, and Shepreth	136	
78759	12	9½	South Staffordshire	7½	
2880	25	25	Wear Valley, guar. 6 per ct.	31	30½
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	92	94
			PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Stock	100	100	Aberdeen	100	100
..	100	100	Bristol and Exeter, 4 pr cent		
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10*l*	96	
...	15	15	Chester and Holyhead		
24000	6½	6½	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn. Junc	6½	
34235	3½	3½	East Anglian (3*l* 10s), 6 pr ct		
...	5	5	— (5*l*), 7 per cent		
37522	7½	2	— (late 7*l* 17s), 7 per ct		
144000	6¾	6½	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per cent, No. 1	7½	
144000	6¾	6¾	— No. 2	7¾	7½
Stock	10	10	— New 6 per cent	13½	
15000	20	20	Eastern Union (gr. 6 pr ct		
Stock	100	100	Edin., Perth, & Dundee, 4 p ct	65	
Stock	100	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent	115	
Stock	100	100	— 5 per cent Redeemable at 10 per cent pm	107	107
Stock	100	100	— 4½ per cent	101	100½
50000	6½	6½	Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Eighths		
10000	50	6	Gt Wstrn (Berks & Hnts Ex) 5pc	6½	
Stock	100	100	Great Western, red. 4½ pr ct	96	95
Stock	100	100	— con. red. 4 per cent	91	92
Stock	100	100	— irred. 4 per cent	93	
48444	20	6	Lancashire & Yorkshire, F. 20*l*	5½	
Stock	100	100	— 6 per cent	136	133
Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New, guar. 6 per cent		
34142	50	5	London & S. W., Cons. thirds	7¾	7½
10310	12½	All	L'derry and Coleraine halves		
7840	12½	All	L'derry & Enniskillen halves		
18000	25	25	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, Quarters, No. 1		
87200	10	10	— New, 10*l*	11	
172300	6	4½	— 6*l*	5	
Stock	100	100	Midland Consolidated. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 p cent	135	135
Stock	100	100	Norfolk Extension, 5 per cent	106	
Stock	100	100	— 4 per cent. pref.	90	

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London. T.	London. F.
Stock	100	100	North British	102	101
			North-Eastern—Berwick, 4 per cent. pref.	92	
Stock	100	100	—		
143395	17	5	— York, H. & S. purchase	9½	
60472	25	10	North Staffordshire		
58500	20	20	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn, 15*l*, 6 per cent	108	100
Stock	100	100	Shrewsbury & Birmingham, New guaranteed		
19278	8	8	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.) 5 per cent		
17500	10	10	South Devon	13	22¾
20000	25	25	S. Eastern 4½ per cent. pref.		
Stock	100	100	South Yorkshire, 4 pr ct guar	18	
Stock	20	All	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**		
50000	10	10	Antwerp & Rotterdam	6¼	
42500	5	3	Belgian Eastern Junction	1¾	1½
82483	20	10	Dutch Rhenish	6¼	6½
250000	20	20	Eastern of France	31½	
250000	20	20	— New		
50000	20	20	East Indian	23	23
50000	20	2	— Extension	2	2½
100000	5	5	Great Indian Peninsular	5¾	5¾
...	20	12	Great Luxembourg Constituted Shares	4½	4½
...	4	4	— Obligations	2	2½
25000	20	16½	Madras	16¾	16½
26595	20	20	Namur and Liege (with int.)	7	6¾
400000	16	16	Northern of France	34½	34¾
240000	20	14	Paris and Lyons	33½	32½
300000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	48	
72000	20	20	Paris and Rouen	29	
40000	20	20	Rouen and Havre	21½	
31000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	8	
26757	8¾	8¾	West Flanders	4	3½
80000	20	12	Western of France	16¾	17
			MINES.		
100000	1	1	Agua Fria	1½	1
100000	10s	10s	*Anglo-Californian	¾	
10000	...	2	*Australasian		
20000	20	6	*Australian	1½	
50000	1	1	Ave Maria		
10000	35	24½	*Brazil. Imp. (issued at 4pm)	3	
20000	1	1	British Australian Gold		
12000	40	40	Cobre Copper	48	47
100000	5	1	*Colonial Gold	¾	¼
...	14	14	Copiapo	16	
350000	100	100	*Copper Miners of England	55	
8000	25	25	— Pref. 7½ per cent.	28	
...	...	5	Eng. and Aust. Copper	1¾	1½
20000	20	20	*General	14½	
11000	3½	3½	Great Polgooth		
100000	1	1	Liberty	¼	
20000	10	9	Mexican & South American	7	
200000	1	1	Nouveau Monde	¾	¼
150000	1	1	Port Philip	¾	
7000	30	11½	Santiago de Cuba	4½	
50000	1	1	South Australian	1½	1¾
6000	10	7½	Tin Croft	3	
43174	28½	28½	*United Mexican	3	
100000	1		West Mariposa	¾	
100000	1	1	Yuba		

* Transferable by stamped deed

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Capital and Loan.	Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. per annum on paid-up capital. 1851	1852	1853	1854	Name of Railways.	Week ending	RECEIPTS. Passengers, parcels, &c. £ s d	Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c. £ s d	Total receipts. £ s d	Same week 1853 £	Traffic per mile per week £	Miles open in 1854	1853
£	£	£	£	£	£	£		1854							
2,100,000	1,986,724	27,218	...	...	...	...	Aberdeen	Nov. 26	...	...	2617 0 6	1884	28	72	72
512,333	514,631	13,507	2½	3½	3¾	...	Belfast & Ballymena	Dec. 2	437 8 2	303 1 0	740 9 2	676	19	37½	37¾
3,150,000	2,323,319	69,623	1½	1½	2¾	2½	Birkenhead, Lancash., & Chest.	3	861 9 7	1068 15 7	1930 5 2	1692	59	33	33
4,297,600	3,434,394	28,930	4½	4½	4½	4½	Bristol and Exeter	Nov. 26	3270 18 4	1819 13 0	5090 11 4	4261	43	117	85½
8,859,400	7,787,050	35,365	5s	1½	2	3	Caledonian	26	4494 8 5	6856 4 10	11340 13 3	10178	60	189½	189½
4,339,332	4,289,138	45,091	...	...	...	...	Chester and Holyhead	Dec. 3	...	...	4661 0 0	3189	48	94¾	94¾
326,000	308,988	18,414	..	...	...	...	Cork and Bandon	Nov. 25	...	...	216 15 5	194	10	20	20
1,270,666	1,614,976	16,238	2	2½	66s	4	Dublin & Drogheda	Dec. 3	...	...	1221 1 1	1123	20	63	53
670,000	516,311	86,052	7	10	11	...	Dublin & Kingstown	5	...	...	899 17 4	981	149	6	6
355,600	596,795	17,583	...	3½	3½	...	Dundee and Arbroath	3	282 6 9	199 0 2	481 6 11	465	28	16¾	16¾
866,599	786,600	25,376	...	...	...	...	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen ...	3	296 9 9	645 16 4	942 3 1	761	32	31	31
1,381,200	1,632,615	24,000	...	...	...	...	East Anglian	1w	375 16 0	444 4 6	820 0 6	899	12	65	63
3,333,612	3,161,263	40,529	...	...	...	...	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	Dec 3	...	...	2733 1 11	2374	35	78	78
17,439,632	14,613,341	45,382	1	2½	3	1¾	Eastern Counties and Norfolk	3	8342 19 9	11690 0 4	20033 0 1	18134	48	417	417
3,971,832	3,869,004	47,479	2½	2½	3½	3½	East Lancashire	3	1878 3 11	2416 7 10	4824 11 9	4379	78	81½	81½
2,996,667	2,573,133	27,086	...	...	...	...	Eastern Union	...	Included in	the Eastern	Counties	...	...	95	95
7,320,500	4,177,971	22,705	2	2½	3½	...	Glasgow, South Western ...	Nov. 25	...	...	5583 2 7	5246	31	171½	171¾
11,860,000	11,201,189	39,584	2		73½s	2¾	Great Northern & East Lincolns.	19	...	...	21477 0 0	17666	76	283	283
4,922,910	3,969,833	21,126	63s	4½	4½	4	Great Southern & Western (I.)	Dec. 2	3677 4 0	1382 16 1	5060 0 1	5111	29	188	188
21,975,666	19,482,888	69,882	4½	4	4	3	Great Western	5	...	...	20466 9 0	19186	64	319½	319½
13,125,328	12,198,131	48,214	2½	3	3¾	3½	Lancashire & Yorkshire ...	3	...	...	18471 8 2	16970	73	253½	260
2,312,000	2,000,000	22,220	6½	7½	8½	8	Lancaster & Carlisle	Nov. 12	...	...	5585 0 0	5624	61	90	90
37,354,620	31,422,063	56,812	5¾	5½	5	5	London & North Western, &c.	Dec. 3	22364 5 0	25932 11 4	48297 16 4	46030	87	553½	553½
1,900,933	1,536,750	279,435	35½s	1¾	57s	56s	London & Blackwall	3	1059 1 10	75 0 0	1134 1 10	1050	105	5½	5½
450,000	...	...	...	...	...	6	London, Tilbury & Southend Ex.	Nov. 26	404 1 1	90 4 6	554 5 7	...	...	...	...
7,830,000	7,618,675	43,785	96s	84s	5	92s	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	Dec. 2	7832 9 8	2675 1 3	15227 10 11	10518	60	174	173½
12,046,128	8,860,201	35,020	4½	3¾	4½	4½	London & South Western ...	Nov. 19	...	...	11652 9 0	10480	46	253½	253½
9,309,532	8,493,791	48,177	...	...	...	...	Man., Sheffld., & Lincolnshire	Dec. 3	3021 11 5	6609 19 11	9631 11 4	7802	57	167½	157¾
19,562,160	18,685,299	37,445	2½	3½	3½	3½	Midland, Bristol, & Birm. ...	Nov. 26	...	...	23019 0 0	23819	59	498½	498½
3,996,666	2,128,577	16,893	4	4½	5	5	Midland Gt. Western (Irish)	Dec. 3	...	...	2964 13 2	2441	23	126	126
754,660	571,882	15,456	3¾	4	3¾	4½	Monklands	2	...	...	1136 14 8	1035	30	37	37
1,900,000	1,885,195	24,770	4	4	4	5	Newcastle and Carlisle ...	Nov. 18	...	...	3246 17 11	2707	42	78½	69
4,640,666	4,411,467	29,667	...	...	7½s	...	North British	Dec. 3	1637 0 0	2701 6 0	4339 6 0	4031	28	149	149
1,939,333	1,712,984	34,259	2½s	3½	4	...	Scottish Central	3	882 15 7	1395 7 6	2279 3 1	1985	27	82	82½
800,000	698,501	21,829	1½	2	2¾	...	Scottish Midland Junction	...	Included in	the Scottish	Central	...	...	...	...
1,628,000	1,474,137	30,084	...	1	1	3½	Shrewsbury & Chester	3	652 8 11	1123 8 2	1775 17 1	1572	39	49	49
12,500,000	12,732,789	44,211	6½s	6½s	6¾s	5¾s	South Eastern	Nov. 25	...	...	14497 0 0	13147	51	284½	288
2,883,166	2,101,563	36,234	1	22s	22s	22s	South Devon	26	1411 0 11½	600 0 0	2011 0 11	1743	34	58	58
4,864,439	3,868,247	23,878	15s	2	2½	...	South Wales	Dec. 3	...	...	4445 3 0	3267	27	162½	131
2,000,000	2,083,987	23,302	3½	4	3	4	Sth. Yorkshire, Don., & Goole	Nov. 19	...	...	1484 0 0	1552	15	87	85
1,134,630	1,120,642	23,666	7½	7½	7½	7½	Taff Vale	Dec. 2	...	...	3226 0 4	3248	80	40	40
28,017,593	18,785,716	27,642	...	...	3	3	North Eastern	2	9619 19 2	15465 10 7	28085 9 9	25238	41	682	682

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

For the Ten Months ended 5th November, 1854.

I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, and of the Consumption of such Articles, in the ten months ended 5th November, 1854, compared with the Imports and Consumption in the corresponding months of the year 1853.

Articles.	*Importations.*		*Entered for Home Consump.*	
	1853	1854	1853	1854
Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls .....number	41,135	45,505	Free	Free
Cows	25,409	18,406	—	—
Calves	22,772	23,148	—	—
Sheep	162,472	138,119	—	—
Lambs	7,891	6,898	—	—
Swine and Hogs	7,897	9,865	—	—
Ashes, Pearl and Pot .....cwts	96,914	74,919	—	—
Barilla and Alkali.....tons	1,704	1,129	—	—
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use .....cwts	344,715	366,287	—	—
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal.....tons	32,991	43,862	—	—
Brimstone .....cwts	774,755	1,443,108	—	—
Caoutchouc .....cwts	14,556	20,607	—	—
Clocks: Entered prior to June 4, 1853...value £	42,506	...	39,138	...
Entered from June 4, 1853 .....number	104,742	198,132	101,872	184,025
Cocoa .....lbs	6,788,403	5,133,894	3,483,428	3,781,859
Coffee:—Imported from British Possessions out of Europe.....lbs	32,056,354	35,401,447	23,701,833	25,646,770
Imported from other Parts	15,843,495	13,592,667	7,440,993	5,403,630
Total of Coffee	47,899,849	48,994,114	31,142,826	31,050,400
Corn:—Wheat.....qrs	4,196,786	3,239,011	4,198,783	3,239,152
Barley	757,493	544,078	757,493	544,078
Oats	867,241	921,953	867,241	921,953
Rye.....	75,829	4,270	75,829	4,270
Peas	65,172	64,202	65,172	64,202
Beans.....	291,932	309,569	291,932	309,570
Indian Corn, or Maize.....	1,466,748	1,135,682	1,466,748	1,135,682
Buckwheat	7,058	275	7,087	275
Beer or Bigg.....	790	607	790	607
Malt	...	...	...	...
Total of Grain	7,729,049	6,219,647	7,731,075	6,219,789
Wheatmeal or Flour .....cwts	4,103,102	3,538,712	4,103,110	3,538,712
Barley Meal	47	66	47	66
Oatmeal.....	751	348	751	348
Rye Meal	11	615	11	615
Pea Meal	11	6	11	6
Indian Corn Meal	1,311	55,936	1,311	55,936
Buckwheat Meal	24	57	24	57
Total of Flour and Meal.....	4,105,257	3,595,740	4,105,265	3,595,740
Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, qrs	8,755,392	7,169,224	8,755,391	7,169,224

Articles.	*Importations.*		*Entered for Home Consump.*	
	1853	1854	1853	1854
Cotton Manufactures, not made up:—East India Piece Goods .....pieces	337,901	296,450	Free	Free
East India Piece Goods.....declared value £	145,282	131,373	—	—
Other Articles.....value £	355,233	402,844	—	—
Cotton Manufac. wholly or in part made up:				
Entered previously to June 11, 1853...value £	19,417	...	11,409	...
Entered from June 11, 1853, viz.:—Fringe...lbs	12,084	46,799	5,380	36,968
Gloves .....pairs	14,065	341,810	5,025	284,569
Stockings and Socks	138,799	513,535	71,879	331,009
Other articles .....value £	11,225	27,435	6,468	17,201
Cotton Yarn.....lbs	853,573	1,097,984	Free	Free
Do .....declared value thereof £	85,688	104,638	—	—
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal .....cwts	7,432	11,772	—	—
Indigo	57,932	65,390	—	—
Lac-dye	13,779	14,694	—	—
Logwood ..... tons	19,372	19,315	—	—
Madder .....cwts	92,244	84,209	—	—
Madder Root.....	160,391	136,905	—	—
Shumac ..... tons	8,210	9,012	—	—
Terra Japonica.....	3,042	2,798	—	—
Cutch.....	199	1,336	—	—
Valonia	12,723	19,014	—	—
Embroidery and Needlework: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 .....value £	58,454	...	52,260	...
Entered from June 11, 1853, viz.: By weight..lbs	11,560	109,270	10,133	105,579
By Value ....value £	17,418	54,970	13,216	46,802
Flax, Dressed .....cwts	23,225	20,123	} Free	Free
Undressed	1,215,686	989,932		
Tow or Codilla of Flax.....	217,142	171,474		
Fruits: viz.—Currants.....cwts	143,201	68,295	160,697	113,383
Figs	28,875	16,125	22,862	26,714
Lemons and Oranges: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....chests or boxes	220,109	...	210,484	...
Ditto ..... number (loose)	31,818	...	32,018	...
Ditto .....at value £	2,320	...	6,669	...
Ditto: Entered from June 11, 1853....bushels	71,151	543,141	73,620	560,742
Raisins .....cwts	241,702	196,095	168,232	141,072
Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass and Shades and Cylinders.....cwts	21,425	27,416	18,872	23,248
Plate Glass..... lbs	136,297	609,408	Free	Free
Ditto .....square feet	44,710	...	*32,597	—
White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented...lbs	65,876	269,555	*17,966	—
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass.....	5,006	8,072	4,098	7,352

* Entered previous to 4th June; from 4th June, free.

Articles.	Importations. 1853	Importations. 1854	Entered for Home Consump. 1853	Entered for Home Consump. 1854
Guano ... tons	88,691	170,687	Free	Free
Hemp, dressed ... cwts	20,743	12,134	—	—
Undressed	721,072	464,065		
Tow, or Codilla of Hemp	17,768	16,883		
Jute	218,368	364,465	—	—
Other Vegetable Substances of the nature of Undressed Hemp	2,985	11,522		
Hides, untanned:—Dry ... cwts	174,818	133,519	—	—
Wet	440,427	350,578	—	—
Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (except Russia Hides) ... lbs	6,199,492	3,341,970	—	—
Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lace: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 ... value £	43,623	...	40,798	...
Lace, and articles thereof: Entered from June 11, 1853: By weight ... lbs	3,961	3,999	3,839	3,846
By value ... value £	1,336	1,622	605	787
Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes & Calashes: viz.—Women's Boots and Calashes ... pairs	36,224	26,498	30,040	21,956
Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs ... pairs	2,504	3,848	2,256	3,507
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather	109,422	91,131	97,262	86,442
Men's Boots and Shoes	65,393	54,975	31,559	24,982
Children's Boots and Shoes	4,555	3,000	2,480	1,403
Boot Fronts	535,564	492,039	529,294	486,267
Gloves	3,079,508	3,174,040	2,794,338	3,144,086
Other Manufactures of Leather: Entered previously to June 4, 1853 ... value £	1,416	...	1,237	...
Entered from June 4, 1853: Boot Backs ... pairs	2,029	2,762	1,693	2,642
Cut into shapes ... cwts	89	22	89	22
Unenumerated ... value £	1,433	3,255	894	1,806
Linen Manufactures:—Lawns, not French ... £	1,349	318	*285	Free
Cambrics and French Lawns: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 ... pieces	14,120	...	*13,342	—
Entered from June 11, 1853 ... sq. yds.	53,175	132,198	Free	—
Damasks and Damask Diaper ... square yds	32,489	16,135	*17,255	—
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up ... value £	19,455	24,433	Free	—
Sails	1,326	1,683	*680	—
Articles wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853	6,343	...	5,837	...
Entered from June 1, 1853: Cambric Handkerchiefs ... number	18,281	45,743	18,425	45,743
Stays ... pairs	27,340	11,185	22,664	8,381
Unenumerated ... value £	3,190	6,617	2,047	6,215
Mahogany ... tons	22,134	25,587	Free	Free
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore and Regulus ... tons	41,893	47,500	*18,335	—
Copper, unwrought and part wrought ... cwts	73,206	40,301	*27,134	—
Iron, in bars, unwrought ... tons	35,213	33,159	Free	—
Steel, unwrought	1,057	1,242	—	—
Lead, pig and sheet	16,079	9,903	*4,140	—
Spelter	19,301	15,450	Free	—
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ... cwts	38,479	32,039	*11,189	—

* Entered previously to 4th June; from 4th June, free.

Articles.	Importations. 1853	Importations. 1854	Entered for Home Consump. 1853	Entered for Home Consump. 1854
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti ... tuns	16,610	13,392	Free	Free
Palm ... cwts	532,546	579,909	—	—
Cocoa-nut	141,016	170,347	—	—
Olive ... tuns	8,538	11,247	—	—
Rapeseed	9,898	9,004	—	—
Oil Seed Cakes ... tons	50,181	61,052	—	—
Opium ... lbs	110,973	61,258	54,959	53,750
Potatoes ... cwts	924,494	110,773	Free	Free
Provisions: viz.—Bacon ... cwts	177,401	388,907	—	—
Beef, salted, not corned	169,332	153,047	—	—
Fresh, or slightly salted	1,040	103	—	—
Pork, salted	132,890	127,628	—	—
Fresh	...	3	—	—
Poultry, alive or dead ... value £	15,579	22,739	*6,785	—
Butter ... cwts	330,458	404,502	332,304	406,268
Cheese	333,340	316,965	326,916	320,831
Eggs ... number	111,018,677	85,274,793	111,059,417	85,274,913
Ditto ... cubic feet	...	124,500	...	124,500
Hams ... cwts	14,301	10,745	†1,248	Free
Lard	109,272	257,609	Free	—
Quicksilver ... lbs	1,776,861	1,959,206	—	—
Rice ... cwts	1,210,410	1,140,629	676,930	785,476
In the husk ... qrs	13,911	19,048	13,910	19,782
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre ... cwts	521,396	692,799	Free	Free
Seeds: viz.—Clover ... cwts	154,628	121,077	†143,416	—
Flaxseed and Linseed ... qrs	759,716	567,320	Free	—
Rape	57,150	73,915	—	—
Tares	11,695	12,815	—	—
Silk: viz.—Raw ... lbs	4,669,495	6,552,054	—	—
Waste, Knubs, and Husks ... cwts	15,507	13,125	—	—
Thrown ... lbs	666,486	798,794	—	—
Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin, broad stuffs ... lbs	198,232	209,008	185,562	202,167
Ribbons	178,810	209,978	169,374	196,719
Gauze or Crape, broad stuffs	6,327	6,277	6,058	5,902
Ribbons	28,845	25,497	28,348	26,234
Gauze mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad stuffs	25	48	25	48
Ribbons	6,387	8,547	6,355	8,798
Velvet broad stuffs: Entered previously to June 11, 1853	3,893	...	2,466	...
Ditto, the foundation being of silk: Entered from June 11, 1853	14,304	18,906	13,713	18,010
Ditto, the foundation being of other materials than silk: Entered from June 11, 1853	122	1,690	50	1,355
Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet: Entered previously to June 11, 1853	21,068	...	20,358	...
Ditto, the foundation being of silk: Entered from June 11, 1853, and previously to Aug. 8, 1854	50,732	56,551	49,913	50,442

* Entered previously to 4th June; from 4th June, free. † Entered previously to 1st June; from 1st June, free.

Articles.	Importations. 1853	Importations. 1854	Entered for Home Consump. 1853	Entered for Home Consump. 1854
Silk (*continued*):—				
Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet, the foundation being of other materials than silk: Entered from June 11, 1853, and previously to August 8, 1854 ....lbs	2,763	...	2,742	...
Ditto, of velvet or plush, entered from Aug. 8, 1854	...	58,667	...	60,254
Plush for making hats	166,787	118,200	166,058	123,206
Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 ....pieces	157,164	...	99,242	...
Ditto and Tussore cloths: Entered from June 11, 1853, and previously to August 8, 1854	205,141	365,526	49,431	102,318
Ditto, & Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals & Taffaties, entered from Aug. 8, 1854	...	63,741	...	41,242
Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea ....lbs	122,984	312,387	110,021	96,876
Cinnamon	277,216	550,994	28,768	40,705
Cloves	88,462	831,139	179,128	150,071
Mace	59,810	79,482	18,494	19,399
Nutmegs	214,067	289,306	174,537	157,706
Pepper	4,302,502	5,839,359	2,888,929	2,963,134
Pimento....cwts	10,130	16,468	2,810	2,750
Spirits: viz.—Rum ....proof galls	3,616,458	6,229,308	2,542,857	2,512,376
Brandy	3,909,481	2,245,949	1,543,144	1,534,548
Geneva	266,791	149,583	22,879	21,029
*Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of or from the B. P. in America:—Equal to white clayed, cwts	2,115	3,043	3,948	3,283
Not equal to white clayed / Not equal to brown clayed	2,600,436	2,970,098	2,583,460	2,569,740
Of or from Mauritius:—Equal to white clayed	1,232	7,807	1,667	7,768
Not equal to white clayed / Not equal to brown clayed	1,109,743	1,466,770	1,237,730	1,339,381
Of or from Brit. Possess. in East Indies:— Equal to white clayed	74,117	20,137	104,824	33,116
Not equal to white clayed / Not equal to brown clayed	813,654	517,897	1,054,684	813,139
Foreign:—Equal to white clayed	48,717	68,646	27,516	55,632
Not equal to white clayed	1,480,237	1,768,510	1,064,595	1,085,494
Not equal to brown clayed	211,472	967,968	155,821	633,364
Total of Sugar, unrefined	6,341,723	7,790,876	6,234,245	6,540,917
Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos.	11,564	2,223	9,340	6,799
Foreign	292,577	365,091	177,734	234,584
Melasses	838,695	942,720	708,401	713,515
Tallow ....cwts	766,656	527,929	996,442	567,399
Tar ....lasts	7,863	8,558	Free	Free
Tea....lbs	58,122,610	65,240,227	49,800,547	51,461,318
Timber and Wood:—Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split:—Of Brit. Pos. ....loads	501,536	577,599	510,362	578,138
Foreign	438,842	395,872	484,722	496,616
Staves	76,602	77,702	Free	Free

Articles.	Importations. 1853	Importations. 1854	Entered for Home Consump. 1853	Entered for Home Consump. 1854
Timber (*con.*):—Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—Of British Possessions...loads	451,258	507,134	454,811	507,785
Foreign	357,674	428,728	407,050	500,677
Tobacco: viz.—Stemmed ....lbs	6,532,610	3,200,368	15,567,233	14,049,217
Unstemmed	14,644,195	7,434,501	8,913,720	10,902,780
Manufactured, and Snuff	3,476,366	1,826,331	181,763	179,585
Turpentine, common ....cwts	325,641	282,784	Free	Free
Watches: Entered prev. to June 11, 1853...value	63,127	...	57,276	...
Entered from June 11, 1853: Exceeding the value of 10*l* each....number	126	296	90	254
Not exceeding the value of 10*l* each	35,408	89,894	30,057	66,179
Whale Fins....cwts	6,445	5,145	Free	Free
†Wine: viz.—Entered previously to 6th Sept., 1853:—Cape....gallons	83,901	...	180,906	...
French	496,655	...	399,413	...
Canary	80,281	...	14,828	...
Fayal	69	...	111	...
Madeira	75,008	...	60,186	...
Portugal	3,184,243	...	1,857,073	...
Rhenish	63,594	...	53,707	...
Spanish	2,418,830	...	1,965,599	..
Other sorts	257,447	...	274,937	...
Entered from 6th Sept., 1853:—Red, of British Possessions	117	84,055	26,773	125,044
Foreign	1,013,973	4,221,945	655,219	2,742,316
White, of British Possessions	13,440	42,679	28,324	108,797
Foreign	846,680	4,756,251	628,215	3,043,230
Total of Wine	8,534,238	9,104,930	6,145,291	6,019,387
Wool, Cotton: From United States ....cwts	5,666,832	5,717,551	Free	Free
Brazil	178,569	147,054	—	—
Egypt	228,108	176,525	—	—
British India	1,281,045	841,012	—	—
Other parts	20,488	16,850	—	—
Total of Cotton Wool	7,375,042	6,898,992		
Wool, Sheep and Lambs': From British possessions out of Europe ....lbs	52,633,676	54,409,604	—	—
Other parts	41,412,034	28,479,014	—	—
Total of Sheep and Lambs' Wool	94,045,710	82,888,618		
Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe	1,423,635	692,282	—	—
Woollen Manufactures not made up.....value £	805,077	987,029	—	—
Articles or Manufactures of Wool wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853	44,738	...	41,913	...
Entered from June 11, 1853: Carpets and Rugs....square yards	13,423	38,958	18,651	45,932
Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs.....lbs	34,796	52,592	33,214	48,052
Gloves ....pairs	4,305	9,036	2,853	1,163
Other Articles ....value £	4,585	10,110	2,691	6,696

* The discriminating duties on Colonial and Foreign Sugar expired on July 5, 1854. The accounts, therefore, so far as they are subsequent to July 5, 1854, will exhibit Sugar of any origin Imported from the respective Territories.

† Since the passing of the Act 16 and 17 Vict., c. 106, the several growths of Wine have ceased to be specified in the entries at the Custom-house. The existing Tariff only requires the distinction "Red" and "White" Wine.

II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the ten months ended 5th November, 1854, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1853.

Articles.	Quantities Exported. 1853	1854
Cheese.....cwts	7,400	4,777
Cocoa.....lbs	1,905,250	1,303,982
Coffee: viz.-From British Pos. out of Europe lbs	13,888,173	20,644,233
Imported from other parts	9,598,514	7,988,910
Total of Coffee	23,486,687	28,633,143
Corn: viz.—Wheat.....qrs	54,467	82,986
Barley.....	10	2,615
Oats	15,485	6,674
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwts	113,651	59,925
Cotton Manufactures not made up: viz.—East India Piece Goods .....pieces	100,861	185,160
Do. .....declared value thereof £	40,184	66,691
Other Articles .....value £	85,552	52,630
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....	8,255	...
Entered from June 11, 1853: Fringe.....lbs	5,030	9,232
Gloves .....pairs	852	59,353
Stockings and Socks.....	54,707	180,239
Other Articles .....value £	4,757	10,443
Cotton Yarn .....lbs	571,309	469,974
Do .....declared value thereof £	64,198	57,390
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs: viz.—Cochineal cwts	9,131	12,012
Indigo.....	53,850	45,216
Lac-dye	5,388	3,660
Logwood.....tons	1,556	1,785
Terra Japonica	533	526
Cutch	430	284
Embroidery and Needlework: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 .....value £	6,477	...
Entered from June 11, 1853 .....lbs	1,881	4,723
Do .....value £	4,272	8,463
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwts	5,041	2,604
Plate Glass .....lbs	13,461	14,027
Do. .....sq.ft.	15,642	...
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs	12,147	3,941
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass.....	1,038	755
Guano.....tons	36,517	47,301
Hides, untanned, dry.....cwts	54,175	81,808
Wet.....	10,366	11,757
Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed, (except Russia hides) .....lbs	25,173	121,475
Leather Manufactures: viz.—Gloves.....pairs	279,575	335,336
Linen Manufac.: viz.—Plain Linen & Diaper £	797	840
Metals: viz.—Copper, unwroght, & part wrt. cwt	23,940	25,986
Iron, in bars, unwrought .....tons	4,844	3,868
Steel, unwrought	962	1,165

Articles.	Quantities Exported. 1853	1854
Metals (*con.*):—Lead, pig and sheet .....tons	1,301	189
Spelter	7,976	3,955
Tin, in ingots, blocks, bars, or slabs ...cwts	16,687	11,319
Oil: viz.—Palm .....cwts	91,382	83,230
Cocoa-nut	93,776	89,328
Olive .....tuns	1,024	1,553
Opium ..... lbs	73,670	63,519
Quicksilver.....	1,042,288	786,963
Rice, not in the husk.....cwts	417,536	699,925
Silk: viz.—Raw ..... lbs	378,956	948,021
Waste, knubs and husks .....cwts	162	632
Thrown.....lbs	141,622	492,598
Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin Broad Stuffs .....lbs	15,673	8,467
Ribbons	9,208	17,039
Gauze or Crape Broad Stuffs	707	414
Ribbons	406	250
Gauze mixed with Silk, Satin, &c., in less proportion than one-half. viz.—Ribbons	63	78
Velvet Broad Stuffs: prev. to June 11, 1853	1,191	...
Do., the foundation being of Silk: Entered from June 11, 1853.....	631	934
Do., the foundation being of other materials than Silk: From June 11, 1853...	71	248
Ribbons of velvet or Silk embossed with velvet: Entered prior to June 11, 1853	425	...
Do., the foundation being of Silk: Entered from June 11, 1853, and previously to Aug. 8, 1854.....	1,024	1,403
Do, the foundation being of other material than Silk: Entered from June 11, 1853, and previously to Aug. 8, 1854	50	...
Ribbons of velvet or plush: from Aug. 8, 1854	...	595
Plush for making hats	1,168	639
Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes &c.: previously to June 11, 1853...pieces	147,843	...
Do, and Tussore Cloths: from June 11, 1853, and previously to Aug. 8, 1354	158,712	218,640
Ditto, and Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties: from Aug. 8, 1854	...	94,021
Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea .....lbs	136,300	251,800
Cinnamon	386,161	669,611
Cloves.....	88,648	480,385
Mace	61,024	58,512
Nutmegs	88,004	155,205
Pepper	3,608,804	2,948,107
Pimento .....cwts	12,532	15,787
Spirits: viz.—Rum .....proof gallons	1,805,190	2,633,949
Brandy	2,151,206	1,011,534
Geneva	193,782	120,270

Articles.	Quantities Exported. 1853	1854
Sugar, unrefined: viz.—B. P. in America cwts	54	2,358
Of or from Mauritius	1,284	30,010
Of or from British Possessions in East India	1,388	10,815
Foreign	199,398	199,320
Total of Unrefined Sugar.....	202,124	242,503
Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: B. P. cwts	44	5
Foreign	47,311	78,435
Melasses.....	21,147	45,208
Tea.....lbs	4,443,296	7,016,565
Tobacco: viz.—Stemmed .....lbs	146,035	96,284
Unstemmed	7,593,116	9,560,358
Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	1,888,817	1,941,676
Wine: viz.—Prev. to 6th Sept. 1853: Cape gals	5,831	...
French	138,258	...
Canary	70,166	...
Fayal	...	...
Madeira	49,841	...
Portugal.....	520,012	...
Rhenish	12,221	...
Spanish	792,753	...
Other sorts	94,098	...
Mixed in Bond	55,400	...
Entered from 6th Sept., 1853:—Red, of B. P.	265	473
Foreign	150,917	609,277
White, of British Possessions.....	807	809
Foreign	262,906	1,191,866
Red and White—Mixed in Bond	...	5,906
Total of Wine	2,153,475	1,808,331
Wool, Cotton: Imprtd. from United States...cwts	704,062	431,807
Brazil	41,992	9,909
Egypt	7,939	2,905
British India	428,111	514,149
Other parts	456	...
Total of Cotton Wool	1,182,560	958,770
Sheep and Lambs': viz.—From B. P. ...lbs	5,343,166	13,117,102
From other parts	2,480,410	5,993,366
Total Sheep and Lambs' Wool	7,823,576	19,110,468
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe.....	28,102	38,779
Woollen Manufactures not made up...value £	71,498	49,465
Articles or Manufactures of wool, wholly or in part made up: previously to June 11, 1853	2,888	...
Entered from June 11, 1853: Carpets and Rugs .....square yards	1,491	603
Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs.....lbs	1,669	3,453
Gloves .....pairs	636	157
Other Articles .....value £	1,901	4,278

III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of *British* and *Irish* Produce and Manufactures in the ten months ended 5th November, 1854, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1853.

Articles.	Quantities. 1853	Quantities. 1854	Declared Value. 1853	Declared Value. 1854
			£	£
Alkali: viz.—Soda ....cwts	913,444	945,178	404,606	402,645
Beer and Ale ....brls	351,078	338,285	1,086,225	1,102,744
Butter ....cwts	76,873	75,007	328,485	343,410
Candles....lbs	2,862,310	3,219,880	108,264	145,724
Cheese ....cwts	29,028	13,710	105,519	51,744
Coals and Culm ....tons	3,392,236	3,799,117	1,359,346	1,855,055
Cordage and Cables ....cwts	95,943	98,298	193,288	285,428
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net) ...yards	1,325,805,058	1,425,954,081	19,908,565	19,754,068
Lace and Patent Net	94,731,991	80,251,950	495,884	442,243
Thread for Sewing ....lbs	4,115,181	3,966,955	466,533	433,011
Stockings ....doz. pairs	1,119,632	828,964	387,835	265,290
Of all other descriptions... ....value	...	...	257,436	208,479
Total Value Cotton Manufac.	....	....	21,516,253	21,103,091
Cotton Yarn....lbs	121,187,055	120,881,210	5,636,518	5,484,907
Earthenware ....pieces	85,429,525	80,546,326	1,119,038	1,151,226
Fish: viz.—Herrings ....brls	261,544	252,019	271,911	263,425
Of other sorts ....value	...	...	76,485	69,980
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass....cwts	39,331	45,931	136,015	155,622
Window Glass	33,021	32,182	48,760	51,092
Bottles, Green or Common....	393,258	401,783	212,247	230,682
Plate Glass ....value	...	...	39,403	52,647
Total Value Glass Manufac.	....	....	436,425	489,953
Haberdashery and Millinery ....value	...	...	3,570,951	3,302,864
Hardwares and Cutlery	...	...	2,991,636	3,280,066
Leather, Unwrought ....cwts	19,123	25,433	161,316	213,371
Wrought: viz.—Gloves....lbs	29,410	33,146	23,557	27,428
Of other sorts	4,614,856	4,102,961	897,126	763,147
Saddlery and Harness....value	...	...	247,257	285,562
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread) ....yards	112,528,650	93,041,334	3,597,990	3,134,025
Lace of Thread....	387,075	250,786	6,506	5,418
Thread for Sewing ....lbs	3,437,449	2,863,557	311,226	279,741
Of all other descriptions ....value	...	...	15,537	15,928
Total Value Linen Manufac.	....	....	3,931,259	3,435,112
Linen Yarn ....lbs	19,477,066	14,521,922	979,454	772,298
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines ....value	...	...	408,492	485,303
Of all other sorts	...	...	1,166,263	1,161,983
Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig ....tons	285,456	264,549	880,490	1,129,441
Bar, bolt and rod	569,514	557,816	4,895,514	5,169,981
Wire	8,462	6,766	175,364	137,946

Articles.	Quantities. 1853	Quantities. 1854	Declared Value. 1853	Declared Value. 1854
			£	£
Metals (*continued*):—Iron, cast....tons	50,177	62,483	477,037	647,981
Wrought of all sorts	152,984	165,748	2,236,181	2,676,396
Steel, unwrought	16,765	17,800	565,164	576,398
Copper, in bricks and pigs ....cwts	76,700	48,012	415,888	275,413
Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing)	163,705	163,059	915,468	981,487
Wrought of other sorts	16,731	17,638	101,052	120,779
Brass of all sorts	12,787	16,526	80,894	102,145
Lead ....tons	12,976	16,727	299,444	397,853
Tin, unwrought ....cwts	21,204	23,510	114,390	136,450
Tin plates....value	...	...	1,018,323	922,221
Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed.....gals	3,756,281	3,003,375	436,293	426,436
Painters' colours and materials....value	...	...	274,507	318,007
Salt ....bush	17,124,742	17,107,928	219,721	258,838
Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons ....lbs	628,856	490,243	790,799	570,584
Stockings ....doz. pairs	14,624	11,553	19,844	18,540
Of all other descriptions....value	...	...	251,228	270,260
Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons ....lbs	575,843	415,580	275,537	192,092
Stockings ....doz. pairs	15,976	2,463	10,364	3,397
Of all other descriptions....value	...	...	31,833	31,777
Total Value Silk Manufac.	....	....	1,379,605	1,086,650
Silk, Thrown ....lbs	234,335	177,927	201,994	160,271
Silk Twist and Yarn....	325,276	405,227	179,380	240,034
Soap ....cwts	153,594	169,859	247,294	224,678
Stationery ....value	...	...	514,634	627,921
Sugar, refined ....cwts	146,052	111,362	243,723	189,133
Wool, Sheep or Lambs'....lbs	5,276,812	10,540,684	341,009	605,268
Woollen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece pieces	2,626,318	2,445,245	5,222,452	5,075,428
Entered by the Yard ....yards	64,554,346	59,758,633	3,054 383	2,743,381
Stockings.... doz. pairs	399,275	271,081	219,394	144,469
Of all other descriptions ....value	...	...	187,510	194,615
Total Value Woollen Manufac.	....	....	8,683,739	8,157,893
Woollen Yarn ....cwts	105,700	112,506	1,238,973	1,255,980
Total declared value.... Of Enumerated Articles ... £	...	...	73,155,755	73,302,066
Total declared value.... Unenumerated Articles	...	...	...	9,837,271
Total declared value.... All Articles	....	....	...	83,139,337

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, December 1854.

A. W. FONBLANQUE.

ARTICLES CHARGED WITH DUTIES OF EXCISE, &c.

An Account of the Quantities of the several Articles charged with Duties of Excise, the Quantities Exported on Drawback, and the Quantities Retained for Home Consumption, in the Nine Months ended Oct. 10, 1852, 1853, and 1854.

Articles.	Quantities Charged with Duty.			Quantities Exported to Foreign Parts.			Quantities Retained for Home Consumption.		
	Nine Months ended Oct. 10,			Nine Months ended Oct. 10,			Nine Months ended Oct. 10,		
	1852	1853	1854	1852	1853	1854	1852	1853	1854
ENGLAND.									
Hops .....lbs	43,605	14,798	1,632	697,819	579,671	521,616	...	...	...
Malt .....bshls	22,766,223	23,448,186	20,666,328	39,119	114,404	163,009	22,766,223	23,431,398	20,665,246
Paper.....lbs	86,759,537	101,440,685	102,287,690	4,621,713	7,316,186	10,044,497	82,137,824	94,124,499	92,243,193
Spirits .....gals	7,193,322	8,171,996	7,983,082	50,357	341,174	261,070	7,152,740	7,865,299	7,775,878
Beer exptd. ...brls	...	...	...	156,394	275,449	287,804	...	...	...
SCOTLAND.									
Malt .....bshls	2,560,936	2,900,783	2,330,333	1,391	170	5,272	2,560,936	2,900,783	2,330,333
Paper .....lbs	24,290,104	28,404,730	29,580,714	810,211	1,649,092	2,654,994	23,479,893	26,755,638	26,925,720
Hops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits .....gals	4,903,084	4,899,742	4,648,031	153,494	322,977	229,739	4,898,033	4,877,668	4,634,046
Beer exptd. ...brls	...	...	...	21,056	28,095	28,592	...	...	...
IRELAND.									
Malt .....bshls	1,045,107	982,672	1,033,293	...	...	...	1,045,107	982,672	1,033,293
Paper.....lbs	5,418,852	5,978,930	6,098,270	3,329	7,646	16,028	5,415,523	5,971,284	6,082,242
Spirits .....gals	5,753,183	6,078,551	5,733,706	26,070	76,809	51,205	5,753,183	6,078,551	5,733,706
Sugar .....cwts	116	1,538	1,180	...	...	...	116	1,538	1,180
Beer exptd. ...brls	...	...	...	2,840	2,992	2,308	...	...	...
UNITED KINGDOM.									
Hops .....lbs	43,605	14,798	1,632	697,819	579,671	521,616	...	...	...
Malt .....bshls	26,372,266	27,331,641	24,029,954	40,510	114,574	168,281	26,372,266	27,314,853	24,028,872
Paper.....lbs	116,468,493	135,844,345	137,966,674	5,435,253	8,972,924	12,715,519	111,033,240	126,851,421	125,251,155
Spirits .....gals	17,849,589	19,150,289	18,364,819	229,921	740,960	542,014	17,803,956	18,821,518	18,143,630
Sugar .....cwts	116	1,538	1,180	...	...	...	116	1,538	1,180
Beer exptd. ...brls	...	...	...	180,290	306,536	318,704	...	...	...

The Gazette.

Friday, Dec. 1.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Rolt and Hetherington, 4 Skinner's place, Size lane, City, attorneys—Kenny, Finch, and Elliot, 5 Heathcote court, Strand, printers—Monque and Colas, 165 Cheapside, fancy box manufacturers—La Roche and Beeby, 21 Noel street, St James's, jewellers—Thornton and Littlewood, Cooper Bridge, Yorkshire, whiting manufacturers—Kershaw and Radcliffe, Manchester, cotton and cotton waste dealers—Hepper and Barker, Leeds, Yorkshire, auctioneers—Clough and Bantoft, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, attorneys—Noble and Kirkbride, Carlisle, rope and twine manufacturers—Miller and Drury, Chester, brewers—Dray and Hibbett, Swan lane, Upper Thames street, City, agricultural implement manufacturers—J. and S. Ruff, Hampton, tallow melters—Stewart and Cashmore, Birmingham, gun and pistol manufacturers—W. and W. J. Turner, Tittleworth, Sussex, millers—Gillies, Wilson, and Johnston, Portsea; so far as regards Gillies—Radford and Stafford, Royton, Lancashire, yarn bleachers—J. Whitehead, J. Whitehead, jun., S. H. Whitehead, J. Whitehead, sen., and R. Hargraves, Rossendale, Lancashire, cotton spinners; so far as regards J. and S. H. Whitehead—J. Griffin, M. Evans, and T. V. Griffin, 24 and 25 Cornhill, City, outfitters; so far as regards T. V. Griffin—Young and Earwaker, 5 Albion place, King's cross, drapers—W. A. H. and J. F. Howa, 6 and 7 Catherine street, Limehouse fields, pawnbrokers—Rose and Matthews, Well street, Wellclose square, and King street, Commercial road east, licensed victuallers—Coutts and Piper, 62 Redcross street, Barbican, City, fancy box manufacturers—G. and S. E. Simson, Hertford, booksellers—Flint and Lambert, Birmingham, drapers.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

Dec. 22, T. P. Sant, Stephenson's terrace, Caledonian road, Islington, baker—Dec. 22, J. Martin, Maidstone, Kent, hatter—Dec. 22, N. M. Day and J. Turner, Bunhill row, machine makers—Dec. 22, C. Gibbs, Thorndon, Suffolk, innkeeper—Dec. 22, J. Whittering, Finedon, Northamptonshire, builder.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

F. Kay, Sheffield, nail manufacturer—first div of 7s 6d, on any Saturday, at 11 St James's street, Sheffield.

J. Flint, Sheffield, shoe manufacturer—first div of 1s, on any Saturday, at 11 St James's street, Sheffield.

W. W. Foot, Sheffield, sharebroker—first div of 1s 6d, on any Saturday, at 11 St James's street, Sheffield.

Geller and Reimann, Liverpool, merchants—second div of 5¼d, on Monday, Dec. 4, and subsequent Monday, at 9 South Castle street, Liverpool.

E. W. Robinson, Liverpool, cotton broker—first div of 2s 6d, on Monday, Dec. 4, or any subsequent Monday, at 9 South Castle street, Liverpool.

H. W. Gibb, Liverpool, merchant and shipowner—first div of 12s 8d, on Monday, Dec. 4, or any subsequent Monday, at 9 South Castle street, Liverpool.

J. Cooper, Liverpool, ironmonger—first div of 11d, on Monday, Dec. 4, or any subsequent Monday, at 9 South Castle street, Liverpool.

W. Leith, Liverpool, merchant—first div of 10s, on Monday, Dec. 4, or any subsequent Monday, at 9 South Castle street, Liverpool.

G. J. J. Grant, Liverpool, tobacco broker—second div of 1d, on Monday, Dec. 4, or any subsequent Monday, at 9 South Castle street, Liverpool.

J. B. Blundell, Seacombe, brewer—first div of ½d, on Monday, Dec. 4, or any subsequent Monday, at 9 South Castle street, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Campbell, Glasgow, manufacturer.
P. Harley, Arbroath, draper.
J. Prentice, Glasgow, warehouseman.
R. Park, Glasgow, sand quarrier.
R. M. Johnston, Glasgow, baker.
J. Grant, Esq., Edinburgh, writer to the signet.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. A. Hughes and Co., Fulham, brickmakers—Barrey and Silley, Downton, Wiltshire, woolstaplers—Houghton and Best, Westhampton within Medlar-with-Westram, Lancashire, smiths—Holme and Findlater, Liverpool, bullion dealers—Rogerson and Radcliffe, Liverpool, attorneys—Waller and Lockwood, Brighouse, near Huddersfield, cotton spinners—Smith and Home, Keighley, Yorkshire, and Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, cordwainers—Knight, Collinge, and Co., Widnes, near Warrington, animal charcoal manufacturers—Teasdale and James, Pembroke dock, Pembrokeshire, drapers—Ferris, Score, and Co., Bristol, chymists; as far as regards Score—Sharp and Clapperton, Stamford, printers—J. Ashworth and Sons, fustian manufacturers.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

Dec. 23, S. Harris, Kingston-upon-Thames, ironmonger—Dec. 27, E. Williams, St David's, Pembrokeshire, druggist—Dec. 27, G. Hammond, King's row, Walworth, carpenter—Dec. 28, J. Chave, Torquay, builder—Dec. 27, R. Fairhow, Liverpool, machine maker—Dec. 28, I. Fletcher, Liverpool, stockbroker—Jan. 9, W. Clarke, Bradford, Yorkshire, tailor.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

W. Pickering, Piccadilly, bookseller—second div of 5s 1d, and first and second div of 10s (on new proofs), on Wednesday next, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr Edwards's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

G. Betts, Forncett St Peters, Norfolk, draper—first div of 2d, on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

C. S. T. Walker, Oxford street, artificial florist—second and final div of 11d, on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

V. H. Guy, Blackfriars road and Strand, tailor—first div of 8d, on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

W. Wright, Thetford, Norfolk, butcher—first div of 2s 6d, on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

J. A. Homes, High street, Southwark, and Hatcham, Surrey, woollen draper—second div of 6d, on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's Basinghall street.

F. Coultate and T. Swindells, Manchester, brokers—first div of 8d, and first div of 3s 7½d on the separate estate of F. Coultate, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Fraser's, Manchester.

M. Gladstone, Manchester, general broker—first div of 4s 9d, on the separate estate, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Fraser's, Manchester.

J. S. Skipper, Liverpool, corn merchant—first div of 3s, any Thursday, at Mr Cazenove's, Liverpool.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Hunt, Bedford row, wine merchant.
J. Bisley, Southampton, carpenter.
J. C. Johns, late of King William street, and of Micklehum, Surrey, commission agent.
C. Kelly, High street, Kensington, and Baker street Bazaar, auctioneer.
D. Chapman, Cornwall road, Hammersmith, builder.
C. S. Sage, High street, Portland town, baker.
T. Palmer, Birmingham, licensed victualler.
T. P. Derham and W. Bennett, Bristol, cabinet makers.
J. B. Mercer, Bath, carpenter.
E. L. Box, Bristol, corn merchant.
W. Crowther, Halifax, innkeeper.
J. Mitchell, Bingley, Yorkshire, worsted spinner.
G. Jones and E. Clegg, Salford, ironfounders.
D. Ainsworth, Manchester, warehousemen.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. Scoon, Edinburgh, baker.
J. Plenie, Edinburgh, brush manufacturer.
J. Fergusson, Glasgow, builder.
J. Maclean, Glasgow, merchant.

Gazette of last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Hudson, Church street, Hackney, grocer.
B. Bailey, Kingsland road, corn dealer and trader.
H. Brown, Marden, Kent, potter.
R. Derbyshire, Liverpool, merchant.
J. H. Goodere, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, scrivener.
J. and J. Young, Bread street, Cheapside, warehousemen and commission agents.
J. F. Bentley, Salby, Northamptonshire, coal merchant.
W. Winder, Haymarket, tavern keeper.
W. Steeds, Evercreech, Somersetshire, tallow chandler and grocer.
G. Bethell, Wellstead's yard, Seymour place, Bryanstone square, smith and engineer.
S. Eastwood, Gray's place, Mile End road, licensed victualler.
J. Fulford, Birmingham, maltster, and of Great Barr, Staffordshire, maltster and cattle dealer.
E. Bond, Wharf road, City road, and Angel terrace, River lane, Islington, soda-water manufacturer.

In the first three months of this year the number of hectolitres of wheat imported into Sardinia was 1,032,367; exported, 62,149. The amount of breadstuffs imported during the first three months was 65,000 hectolitres.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The rate of postage by private ships is 8d not exceeding half an ounce. For newspapers 1d, or 2d if to a foreign country.

Letters at packet rates are 1s not exceeding half an ounce, prepaid.

a Signifies that the postage must be paid in advance.

b Denotes that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined.

	Under ½ oz s d	Under ½ oz s d
Aden and Arabia, via Marseilles	a1 10	2 3
— via Southampton	...	1 0
Africa, West Coast, by packet	...	a1 0
Alexandria, via Marseilles	b1 8	2 1
— via Southampton	...	b1 6
— by French Packet, via Marseilles	b1 3	2 1
Algeria	b0 10	1 3
Ascension	...	a1 0
Australia, South or Western	...	a0 6
— via Marseilles and India	a0 11	1 4
— via Southampton and India	...	a0 6
Austria, via Belgium	...	b0 8
— via France	b1 4	2 3
Azores, via Portugal	...	a1 9
— by Brazil packet	...	a1 10
Baden, via France	b0 11	1 5
— via Belgium	...	0 8
Barbadoes	...	b0 6
Bavaria, via France	b0 11	1 5
— via Belgium	...	b0 8
Belgium	b0 6	0 8
Belgrade, via Belgium	...	a0 8
— via France	b1 4	2 8
Berbice	...	0 6
Bermuda	...	0 6
Brazil	...	a1 0
Bremen, via Belgium (closed mail)	...	b0 8
— via France	b0 11	1 5
Bucharest, via Belgium	...	a0 8
— via France	ab1 10	3 3
Buenos Ayres	...	a1 0
Cadiz, via Southampton	...	a2 2
— via France	a0 10	1 3
California and Oregon	...	a2 4
— via United States	...	ab1 2½
Cape of Good Hope	...	0 8
Canada	...	b0 6
— via Halifax, or Canada packet	...	b0 6
Ceylon, via Marseilles	a0 11	...
— via Southampton	...	0 6
Chili	...	a2 0
China, via Marseilles (Hong Kong excp)	a1 10	2 3
— via Southampton	...	a0 6
Constantinople, via Belgium	...	b1 1
— via France	b1 10	3 3
— via Marseilles by French packet	b1 3	2 1
— by British packet	b1 3	1 8
— via Southampton	...	1 0
Costa Rica	...	a2 3
Cuba	...	a2 3
— via United States	...	a1 2½
Dardanelles, via Belgium	...	b1 1
Demerara	...	b0 6
Denmark, via Belgium	...	b0 10½
— via France	b1 4	2 3
Dominica	...	b0 6
Ecuador	...	a2 0
Egypt, via Marseilles	a1 8	2 1
— via Southampton	...	a1 6
— via Belgium	...	b1 0
France	b0 10	1 3
Galatz, via Belgium	...	b1 1
— via France	b1 10	3 3
Gibraltar	...	0 6
Greece, via Marseilles, or paid to Trieste	b1 4	2 3
— via Belgium	...	b1 2½
Hamburg, via Belgium (closed mail)	...	b0 8
— via France	b0 11	1 5
Hanover, via Belgium	...	b0 8
— via France	b1 4	2 3
Havana	...	a2 3
— via United States	...	a1 2½
Heligoland, via Cuxhaven	...	a0 6
Holland, via Belgium	...	b0 8
— via France	b0 11	1 5
Honduras	...	ab0 6
Hong Kong, via Marseilles	a0 11	1 4
— via Southampton	...	0 6
Ibraili, via Belgium	...	b1 1
— via France	1 10	3 3
India, via Marseilles	a1 10	2 3
— via Southampton or the Cape	...	1 0
Ionian Islands, via Ostend	...	b1 0
— via France	a1 4	2 3
— via Marseilles, by French packet	a1 4	2 3
Jamaica	...	b0 6
— via Savanna, U S	...	2 0
Java, via Marseilles and India	a1 10	2 3
— via Southampton and India	...	a1 0
— via Belgium and Holland	...	a0 8
Lagos	...	a1 0
Lombardy, via France	b1 4	2 3
— via Belgium	...	b0 10
Lubeck, via Belgium (closed mail)	...	b0 8
— via France	b0 11	1 5
Madeira	...	a1 10
— via Lisbon	...	a1 9
Malta via Marseilles	b0 11	1 4
— via Southampton	...	b0 6
— via Marseilles, by French packet	b1 1	1 9
Mauritius, by private ship	...	0 8
— via Marseilles and India	0 11	...
— via Southampton and India	...	0 6
Mexico	...	a2 3
Moldavia, via Belgium	...	a0 8
— via France	b1 10	3 3
Monte Video	...	a1 0
Naples, see Sicily.		
New Brunswick	...	b0 6
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	b1 2
New South Wales	...	a0 6
Newfoundland	...	0 6
New Granada	...	a1 0
Norway, via Belgium	...	b1 5
Nova Scotia	...	0 6
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	b1 2
Peru	...	a2 0
Poland, via Belgium	...	b0 11½
— via France	b1 4	2 3
Portugal, via Southampton	...	a1 9
— via France	a0 10	1 3
— By Brazil packet	...	a1 9
Prussia, via Belgium	...	b0 8
— via France	b0 11	1 5
Russia, via Belgium	...	b0 11½
— via France	1 4	2 3
Sardinia, via France	b1 1	1 9
— via Belgium	...	1 0
St Thomas	...	0 6
St Vincent	...	0 6
Saxony, via Belgium	...	b0 8
— via France	1 4	2 3
Sicily, by French packet, via Marseilles	b1 4	...
— via France	b1 4	...
— via Belgium	...	a0 8
Sierra Leone	...	a1 0
Silesia	...	b0 8
Spain (Cadiz and Vigo excepted)	a0 10	1 3
— via Southampton	...	a2 2
Sweden, via Belgium	...	b1 2
— via France	b1 4	2 3
Switzerland, via France	b0 11	1 5
— via Belgium	...	b0 10½
Tunis, via Marseilles, by French packet	ab1 4	2 3
Turkey (Europe), by French packet	b1 3	2 1
— by British packet, via Marseilles	a1 4	1 8
— via Southampton	...	b1 11
Turkey (Asia)	a1 8	2 1
— via Southampton	...	b0 11
Turk's Island	...	a1 0
Tuscany, via Marseilles, by French packet	b1 4	2 3
— via Belgium	...	b0 10½
United States	...	b1 0
Varna, via Belgium	...	1 1
Venezuela	...	a1 0
Vigo, via Southampton	...	a2 2
— via France	0 10	a1 3
Wallachia, via Belgium	...	a0 8
— via France	b1 10	...
West Indies, British (Turk's Island and Barbadoes excepted)	...	0 6
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The Earl of Malmesbury	C. J. Bevan, Esq
The Earl of Wilton	R. W. Cousens, Esq
The Viscount Somerton	C. C. Greville, Esq
The Lord Robt. Grosvenor, M.P.	St Leger Glyn, Esq
The Lord Blantyre	E. Nourse Harvey, Esq
The Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P.	Spencer de Horsey, Esq.
The Count P. E. de Strzelecki, C.B.	Capt. Hovenden
	Henry Kingscote, Esq
	H. Belward Ray, Esq
	H. Schenley, Esq
	H. L. Wigram, Esq

The Committee have been formed with a view of rendering some assistance to the British army whilst exposed to the many privations and hardships incidental to a winter campaign.

It is proposed to raise a fund for the purpose of forwarding to Balaklava a supply of such articles of provisions, warm clothing, &c., as may be considered most useful.

The Committee, through the liberality of the public, have already been enabled to despatch the Fairy yacht, placed at their disposal by W. Lyon, Esq. She is freighted with tobacco, tea, chocolate, leather, stationary, &c., for the use of the troops.

A steam vessel, capable of stowing 270 tons, has been engaged to sail as soon as she can be loaded.

The Earl of Ellesmere has also liberally offered his yacht to the Association.

The Committee appeal with confidence to the public to enable them to freight these vessels, and to take advantage of any future means of transport which they may be enabled to obtain.

The distribution of the cargoes sent out will be conducted by the Hon. A. Egerton, Alfred Denison, Esq., and T. Tower, Esq., who have most kindly placed their services at the disposal of the Association.

It is proposed that Messrs Egerton and Tower should sail in Lord Ellesmere's yacht.

Mr Denison will endeavour to reach Balaklava by a more direct route, with the view of making arrangements on the spot for the receipt and distribution of the cargoes.

The Committee cannot convey articles to individuals, nor deposit anything at Scutari.

It is earnestly requested that all contributions addressed to Hill street may be carriage paid, and have a clear invoice or catalogue attached, with the name of the donor.

The Committee cannot forward old linen or newspapers.

The following subscriptions have been received, and additional subscriptions will be published on Monday:—

	£	s	d
HRH. the Duchess of Glocester	100	0	0
HRH. the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Augusta Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the Princess Mary Adelaide	100	0	0
The Duke of Portland	500	0	0
H. Belward Ray, Esq	200	0	0
S. Lyne Stephens, Esq	200	0	0
Hon. P. S. Pierrepoint	200	0	0
Duke of Wellington	100	0	0
Sir W. Frazer	100	0	0
Messrs Barclay, Perkins, & Co.	100	0	0
Sir Jos. Copley	100	0	0
A. C. Barclay, Esq	100	0	0
The Countess A. de Noailles	100	0	0
C J. Bevan, Esq	100	0	0
Hon. Chas. Cust	50	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq	50	0	0
H. L. Wigram, Esq	25	0	0
Mrs Sykes	25	0	0
E. Schenley, Esq	25	0	0
Mrs Schenley	25	0	0
C. C. Greville, Esq	25	0	0
Anonymous	25	0	0
Hedw. Barclay, Esq	25	0	0
St Leger Glyn, Esq	25	0	0
John Foster, Esq, Walthamstow	25	0	0
James Foster, Esq, Walthamstow	25	0	0
J. Coverdale, Esq	21	0	0
Charles Mills, Esq	21	0	0
Messrs Smith and Charles	21	0	0
Earl of Chesterfield	20	0	0
M. L. G.	20	0	0
G. Burnand, Esq	20	0	0
Henry Eaton, Esq	20	0	0
Mrs Eaton	20	0	0
Miss Holland	20	0	0
R. Williams, Esq Birchinlane	20	0	0
Mrs and the Misses Hoare	17	0	0
S. M.	15	0	0
P. Cazenove, Esq	10	10	0
Arthur Price, Esq	10	10	0
Rev. George Rous	10	0	0
Sir C. Rowley	10	0	0
Capt. W. Roebuck, 11th Hussars	10	0	0
Wm. Lyon, Esq	10	0	0
James Maxse, Esq	10	0	0
Sir J. Lubbock	10	0	0
C. H. Pilgrim, Esq	10	0	0
Harry Howard, Esq and Mrs Howard	10	0	0
H. J. Maude, Esq	10	0	0
Earl of Ilchester	10	0	0
Earl of Chichester	10	0	0
E. Barker Ray, Esq	10	0	0
Colonel Westenra	10	0	0
Mrs Sturges Bourne	10	0	0
James Sparks, Esq	10	0	0
Earl of Malmesbury	10	0	0
Collected by Miss E. Creyke	10	0	0
Viscount Somerton	10	0	0
Duchess of Inverness	10	0	0
Mrs Charles Curtis	10	0	0
Mrs Ray	10	0	0
Charles Pearse, Esq	10	0	0
Miss Cotterell	10	0	0
Messrs Howell and James	10	0	0
G. Bentinck, Esq, M.P.	10	0	0
Countess of Malmesbury	10	0	0
Mrs Eliza Clayton	10	0	0
Friends in Brighton	7	7	0
R. Verschoyle, Esq	7	0	0
Rear-Adm. and Mrs Thornborough	6	0	0
John Stunt, Esq	5	5	0
Sir H. Light, K.C.B.	5	5	0
Lady Light	5	5	0
R. E. Cumberland, Esq.	5	5	0
S. E. S.	5	5	0
Hon. E. M.	5	0	0
Major F. Blake	5	0	0
Spencer de Horsey, Esq	5	0	0
H. J. L.	5	0	0
Mrs Bond	5	0	0
Captain Ponsonby	5	0	0
Mrs Vigne	5	0	0
Hon. Leop. Ellis	5	0	0
A Montgomery Esq	5	0	0
Five Young Ladies	5	0	0
The Miss Leycesters	5	0	0
Hon. W. Osborne	5	0	0
Rev Canon Selwyn	5	0	0
Major-Gen. Buckley	5	0	0
Mrs Fox	5	0	0
Fulke Greville, Esq	5	0	0
Major Grove	5	0	0
F. P. Hovenden, Esq	5	0	0
Mrs Freemantle	5	0	0
"West Kent"	5	0	0
John Laing, Esq	5	0	0
Mrs Mary Beague	5	0	0
Sir T. D. Acland, M.P.	5	0	0
Rev. C. M. Church	5	0	0
Robert Daynell, Esq	5	0	0
Rev. J. W. Franklyn	5	0	0
Colonel Grierson	5	0	0
J. Hughes, Esq	5	0	0
Mrs S. Bosanquet	5	0	0
Mrs Wm French	5	0	0
Mrs Philipson	5	0	0
T. Phillipson, Esq	5	0	0
Lady Isham	5	0	0
Charlote Lady Pole	5	0	0
Wm. Goding. Esq	5	0	0
Miss Goding	5	0	0
Miss S. Goding	5	0	0
F. P.	5	0	0
J. Miles, Esq.	5	0	0
J. Whitehead, Esq	5	0	0
Mrs Orde	5	0	0
Sir Minto Farquhar	5	0	0
Rev. S. Wayte	5	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
W. Huddleston Esq	5	0	0
General Buckley	5	0	0
C. M. P., Tunbridge-wells	5	0	0
D. S. Morice, Esq	5	0	0
Lady Prinn	5	0	0
W. G. Sawyer, Esq	5	0	0
Major-General, H. Bentinck	5	0	0
George Hyem, Esq	5	0	0
Miss Chester and servants	4	5	0
Hon G. N. Fortescue	4	0	0
Miss J. M.	4	0	0
R. F. George, Esq	4	0	0
Mrs Clarke and family	4	0	0
Miss Papillon	3	10	0
H. V. Tebbs, Esq	3	3	0
Rev. George Dandridge	3	0	0
Mrs Verschoyle	3	0	0
E. R.	3	0	0
Major Pole	2	2	0
J. Hardwick, Esq	2	2	0
Viscount Chelsea	2	0	0
Lady Ashworth	2	0	0
Rev. C. A. Bell	2	0	0
Mrs Holloway	2	0	0
Miss Gordon	2	0	0
J. O'Halloram, Esq	2	0	0
H. J. Young, Esq	2	0	0
Mrs Cooke	2	0	0
Miss Hope	2	0	0
Miss Sawyer	2	0	0
Lieut.-Col. Walpole, R.E.	2	0	0
C. M. B., 92nd Highlanders	2	0	0
J. Warwick, Esq	1	1	0
J. Clapham, Esq	1	1	0
P. Duncan, Esq	1	1	0
V. V.	1	0	0
Anonymous	1	0	0
Sir Jno. Kennaway	1	0	0
Lady Kennaway	1	0	0
R. A. F. K.	1	0	0
F. A.	1	0	0
E. Wilder, Esq	1	0	0
W. B. Young, Esq	1	0	0
Major Catley	1	0	0
Georgiana	1	0	0
G. Congreve, Esq	1	0	0
Lady L. Fortescue	1	0	0
Sir Digby Neave	1	0	0
Miss Neave	1	0	0
Colonel Seymour	1	0	0
C. G. Thornton, Esq	1	0	0
A Lady	1	0	0
Rev. C. Kennaway	1	0	0
Mrs C. Kennaway	1	0	0
Miss Margaret M.	1	0	0
Mrs Walter Young	1	0	0
Miss Emily Young	1	0	0
Miss Ellen Young	1	0	0
S. L.	1	0	0
Mrs Morier	1	0	0
Hon. W. Eliot	1	0	0
Samuel Sharp, Esq	1	0	0
Rev. E. Rose	1	0	0
Miss Christie	0	10	0
Miss Kennaway	0	10	0
Anonymous	0	10	0
J. H.	0	10	0
C. W. West, Esq	0	10	0
Miss Holloway	0	5	0
Henry Harris	0	5	0
Rev. Mr Hill	0	5	0
Postage Stamps	0	5	0
Marion	0	5	0
A Cook	0	2	6
Postage Stamps	0	2	6
Roger	0	1	0
Miss M. Moore	0	1	0
Postage Stamps	0	1	0
"Cheer, Boys"	0	1	0

The Committee have thankfully to acknowledge many valuable donations of clothing and provisions.

Many inquiries having been made as to the most desirable articles for transmission to the army, the following list has been framed under the best advice, and contributions of these goods will be gladly accepted and forwarded at the earliest opportunity:—Ale, porter, wine, spirits—bottled, and packed in cases not exceeding two dozen quarts, hams, tongues, bacon, cheese, and salt butter, portable soup, preserved meats, ditto milk, ditto vegetables, onion powder, tea (in bond), chocolate, coffee (ground and in essence), sugar, arrowroot, pearl barley, groats and oatmeal, salt, mustard, pepper, Cayenne pepper, spices, oil and vinegar, rice, ground rice, jelly (in bottles), lemon and lime juice, marmalades, preserves and jams, plum puddings (in cases), pickles, coffee roasters and mills, portable stoves, cooking apparatus, kettles and gridirons, cutlery—knives, forks, and scissors, portable lamps and lanterns, candles and night lights, soap, brushes, combs, tooth-brushes, stationery and foreign paper, brown paper, matting, rugs, carpets, Mackintosh articles, towels, pocket handkerchiefs, Welsh wigs, leather for shoes and soles, shoemakers' tools and materials, needles, thread, buttons, tape, twine, blanket and flannel, warm clothing of all sorts, beer taps, strong iron saucepans, and sacking for packages.

The London Railways have consented to carry parcels carriage free, provided the words "Crimean Army Fund" are legibly written on each parcel.

The Committee, being enabled to purchase all exciseable articles in bond, and free of duty, it is respectfully suggested that contributions of non-exciseable articles will be more acceptable.

Subscriptions are received by Messrs Herries, Farquhar and Co., 16 St. James's street, and Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co., Lombard street. Subscriptions and contributions are also received at 28, Hill street, Berkeley square, where the Committee meet daily.

J. B. STANDISH HALY, Hon. Secretary.

December 4, 1854.

ELEGANT CARPETS OF SUPERIOR

quality, the newest designs, and most fashionable colouring, at 1s per yard under the usual price.—Persons furnishing are invited to inspect the immense STOCK of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY GOODS; Bedding and Bedsteads, fixed complete, in these extensive Galleries and Show Rooms, with the prices all marked in plain figures; the whole being manufactured by first-rate workmen and of the best materials. A written warranty is given.—Messrs DRUCE and Co., 68, 69, and 58 Baker street, Portman square.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Until March 1, 1855, E. MOSES and SON's Establishments will be closed at 8 o'clock every evening, except Saturday, when they will be open until 11 o'clock.

CATTLE SHOW.—THIS ANNUAL

display is one of the sights for which London is celebrated—the productions of the country and the wonders of the world centre in the metropolis. Science, art, manufactures, and agriculture are represented in the City, and there their best samples are shown and sold.

The visitors to the Cattle Show never omit their visits to the Establishments of E. MOSES and SON, and their West-end Branch has an overwhelming share of patronage. E. MOSES and SON have the greatest pleasure in submitting their Establishments and their manufactures to the inspection of all visitors, and feel themselves honoured by a careful observation of their stock and commercial arrangements, well aware that their business requires only to be understood to be appreciated, and fully convinced that the prize productions of all countries are incorporated with their manufacture. It is as impossible to particularise the variety of styles, excellencies, and points of superiority in their manufactury, as it is by words to convey an adequate impression of the cheapness of their goods. It is only necessary to remark that E. MOSES and SON are the first in new inventions for attire, the most punctual in their business transactions for attire, and the most successful in securing to their patrons and the public the best articles at the most reasonable charges.

E. MOSES and SON have added to their Oxford street Branch a Hosiery Department, elaborately furnished with articles of the most elegant manufacture and of the most useful kind; there the same conveniences and advantages are afforded as are given at their City Establishment, and those uniform plans of business are pursued which have given such universal satisfaction.

At E. MOSES and SON's City Establishment a wholesale department of unlimited extent is kept, where every person may make the safest and most profitable investment either for the home or export trade.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret having to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the untradesmanlike falsehood of "being connected with their establishment," or "its the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They beg to state they have no connection with any other house in or out of London, except their own Establishments as follow:—

London City Establishment.—154, 155, 156, and 157 Minories, 83, 84, 85, and 86 Aldgate (opposite the church), all communicating.

London West End Branch.—506, 507, and 508 New Oxford street, 1, 2, and 3 Hart street, all communicating.

Bradford (Yorkshire) Branch.—19 and 20 Bridge street.

Sheffield Branch.—36 Fargate.

Colonial Wholesale Branch.—Melbourne, Australia.

Merchant Tailors, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Shirt Manufacturers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen.

IMPORTANT.—Should any article not give satisfaction, it will be exchanged if desired, or, if preferred, the money will be returned without hesitation. All goods are marked in plain figures the lowest price, from which no abatement can be made.

The Establishments are closed from sunset on Fridays till sunset on Saturdays, when business is resumed till 11 o'clock.

A New Book for Autumn and Winter, "The Commercial Cornucopiæ," containing full lists of prices, our system of self-measurement, &c., &c., may be had on application, or post-free.

Ici l'on parle Français. | Qui si parla Italiano
Hier spricht man Deutsch. | Aqua se habla Espagnol

PROPOSED REPEAL OF FREE TRADE CLAUSES IN THE SEVERAL ACTS OF THE DOCKS OF LONDON.

The clauses which the Dock Companies are about to apply to Parliament to repeal are contained in the West India Dock Act of 1799, 39th George 3, Cap. 69, Sec. 138, and in all subsequent Acts of Parliament for constructing Docks within the Port of London. The following is the clause as it stands in an amended West India Dock Act of 1831 viz.: 1st and 2nd William 4, Cap. 52. Sec. 83, and a like clause is to be found in the East India Dock Act, the London Dock Act, the St Katharine's Dock Act, and the Victoria Dock Act, viz.:—

"Provided always and it be enacted that all lighters and craft entering into the said Docks, Basins, Locks or Cuts, to discharge or receive ballast or goods, to or from on board of any ship or vessel lying therein, shall be exempt from the payment of any rates so long as such lighters or craft shall be bona-fide engaged in discharging or receiving such ballast or goods as aforesaid; and also all such ballast or goods, so discharged or received, shall be exempt from any rate or charge whatever."

The preamble of the Act of Parliament before referred to, (of 1799) recites that it was an Act "for rendering more commodious and for better regulating the Port of London." By it power was given to the West India Dock Company to make compulsory purchases of property, to obtain water for the docks from the public waterway of the Thames; and to participate in, *not to take away from*, the rights of legal quays. In a subsequent Act of 1831, of the same Company, the 1st and 2nd William 4th, cap. 52, Sec. 88, it is enacted "that the said docks, &c., shall be deemed to be situate within the Port of London; that the rights and privileges which belong to the said Port of London, shall extend to said docks &c.; and that all ships and vessels entering into, or loading or unloading in the said docks &c.; and all goods, wares, merchandise, and other things which shall be loaded or unloaded in, or shall pass through the same, and all owners, masters of ships and merchants resorting thereto, shall be subject to the several regulations and liable to the several duties to which they are subject or liable in the Port of London"—and further, in Sec. 89,—"That all goods, &c., which shall be landed or shipped upon or from the quays or wharfs, in or near the said docks, shall be subject and liable to such and the like tolls, duties, dues and customs, and to the like regulations respectively, as if the same were landed or shipped from the legal quays within the city of London, or as if the said intended quays or wharfs (in the docks) were situated within the said city."

In all the Dock Acts power is given to levy tonnage rates on ships or vessels using said docks. The rate on vessels discharged by the Dock Cmpanies varies according to the nature of the cargo as per table of rates, furnished to the captains or owners on the ships entering the docks, viz.:—

On goods housed by the Dock Companies from 6d. to 1s 9d. per ton,

On goods to be lightered for warehousing, at any other dock, legal quay, or wharf, at 1s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per ton.

The above rates for discharging the cargo by the Dock Companies are in addition to the tonnage rate of 6d to 9d per ton for the vessel's use of the Dock.

A shipowner is bound, by bills of lading or charter parties to deliver the goods put on board his ship to the consignees in the Port of London, without charge, the necessary entries having been passed at the Custom House.

It is in the power of the master or owner of a vessel to determine whether she is to go to either of the docks or to the legal quays or sufferance wharves, unless a special clause is inserted in the bill of lading or charter party, directing where she is to discharge, it being held a sufficient compliance with the bill of landing (in the absence of such special clause) if the vessel discharges in the river or at any legal quay within the Port of London. In the great majority of cases the consignee of goods has no choice of the dock or quay where a vessel shall go to discharge her cargo.

It follows therefore by the law and custom of the Port of London, as they now stand, that a consignee of goods has the right to get them from the ship's side, free of any charge whatever.

The Legislature, in order to secure free intercourse between the different docks and quays, constituting the Port of London, has wisely provided in all the existing Dock Acts, that lighters and lightered goods, as well as ballast shall be received and delivered in and from ships lying in the several docks without payment of dock charges.

But the effect of the repeal of the clause exempting lighters and craft from the payment of dock rates would be to create a monopoly in favour of the dock establishments—although the consignee of goods may desire for various reasons to land and warehouse them at, or ship them from, any other dock, quay or wharf, in the Port of London, the Dock Companies would have power to interfere and to say, you shall not do this unless you pay us a charge, which would be tantamount to a prohibition against removing goods from, or bringing them to, the docks by lighters.

The competition which has sprung up between the different Dock Companies to get vessels to discharge in their docks has been so active that Dock Companies frequently pay for the towing of ships from Margate to Gravesend, and the Downs, to secure a preference for their respective docks. If those tonnage dues are not remunerative to the Dock Companies for towing ships, for the dock room they provide, and the expence incurred in discharging cargoes, the remedy appears to be in their own hands—to raise the tonnage dues on vessels enticed by such means into their docks. Instead of taking that course their object is, to make the consignees of goods pay for the accommodation afforded the ship, or to compel them to land and warehouse their goods in the docks.

The Dock Companies, the legal quays and the sufferance wharves, are all competitors in the trade of landing and warehousing goods within the Port of London.

The legal quays are about ten in number, all situate on the north or city side of the river Thames, and near the Custom-house. They are quays appointed under royal commissions, for the landing of foreign goods in pursuance of Acts of Parliament of the 1st of Queen Elizabeth, and of 13th and 14th of Charles the Second. The legal quays are further recognised and regulated by Acts of Parliament of the 9th and 10th V.c. cap. 399, and 10th and 11th vic. cap. 200. The legal quays are empowered to land and warehouse all foreign goods.

The foreign sufferance wharves are situate on both sides of the river. They are places permitted or suffered by the Commissioners of the Customs under the provisions of the Act of Charles the Second, to land and warehouse certain descriptions of foreign produce, and by Treasury minutes, they are authorised to land and warehouse all foreign goods except tea, tobacco, wine and spirits, and manufactured silk. The sufferance wharves on the south side of the river are regulated by an Act of Parliament of the 11th and 12th Victoria, Cap. 18.

Upon the legal quays, as well as the sufferance wharves, very large sums have recently been laid out for the purpose of increasing the accommodation of the port.

The charges of the legal quays and sufferance wharves are lower than those of the docks—the rivalry having reduced them considerably during the last ten years, to the great advantage of the mercantile community. The business too of the port in consequence of this competition is better and more expeditiously done than it used to be, and it is to stop this progress of private enterprise and competition that the Dock Companies want power from Parliament to levy black mail on all the goods which the merchants of London find it cheaper and more convenient to land and warehouse elsewhere.

For upwards of fifty years the trade between the docks and the wharfs has been free, and lighters, craft, and goods have been exempted from the payment of dock rates. Any repeal of these exemptions would establish a monopoly in favour of the Dock Companies of the profits of landing and warehousing all the goods in every ship entering the dock. All lightered goods exported in any vessel lying in the docks, and all goods imported in the same manner, would be liable to dock charges, so that a merchant or owner of goods would neither get his merchandise from the docks nor ship it on board any vessel lying in the docks, without paying dock charges.

When the Legislature enacted that the docks were to be to all intents and purposes legal quays, it was intended that they should participate in the rights and privileges of legal quays, but it was not declared that the docks were to possess any advantages or immunities detrimental to the legal quays or free trade in the port.

To remove all doubt on that part of the subject the Legislature introduced into the preamble of the St Katherine Dock Act of 1825, 6th George 4th, cap. 105, the following:—

"And whereas it is desirable that such docks, wharfs, quays, vaults, warehouses, and other places of deposit, should be situated as near as may be to the City of London, and established on the principle of free competition in trade, and without any exclusive privileges or immunities, &c."

Dock legislation has proceeded from the first Act of 1799, down to the present time, on the principle of free intercourse between one part of the Port of London and the other. By the extent of their accommodation, influence, and great resources, the Dock Companies of London practically possess a monopoly of the larger part of the trade of London. Not content with these advantages and others which might be mentioned, these establishments, by uniting together, are trying to extinguish entirely the competition now existing in the port. Should the Legislature grant what they ask, there would be an end of free trade in warehousing in the Port of London, and the Dock Companies, unchecked by private competition, would be able to raise their charges as they pleased, and the merchants of London would have no remedy.

By order of the Committee of the Legal Quays and Sufferance Wharfingers' Association.

GEORGE R. CORNER, Secretary.

19 Tooley street, Southwark, 7th December, 1854.

AUSTRALIA.—The following fine first-class ships will be quickly despatched:—

Ships.	Tns. Reg.	Captains.	Destination.
Oliver Van Noord	594	F. Guyt, jun.	Melbourne
General de Stuers (new ship).....	750	F. Fokkens	Sydney
Jenny Jones	485	H. T. Curry	Rio Janeiro

Lying in the London Docks.

For freight or passage apply to J. G. MARZETTI and SONS, Vine street, America square.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL ROYAL STEAM SHIPS, appointed by the Admiralty to sail between LIVERPOOL and BOSTON, calling at HALIFAX to land and receive passengers and Her Majesty's mails. The following or other vessels are appointed to sail from Liverpool:—

AMERICA, for BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 9.
ASIA, for BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 23.

Passage money, including steward's fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board:—To Halifax and Boston, chief cabin, Twenty-five Guineas; second cabin, Fifteen Guineas. Dogs charged £5 each. Small parcels, 5s each and upwards, according to size.

For passage or other information, apply to J. B. Foord, 52 Old Broad street, London; S. Cunard Halifax; S. S Lewis, Boston; E. Cunard, New York; D. Currie, Havre, and 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; G. and J. Burns, Buchanan street, Glasgow; or D. and C. M'Iver, Water street, Liverpool.

*** In consequence of several of the steam ships of the British and North American Royal Mail Company being required by the Government for the conveyance of troops to the East, the usual mail service between Great Britain and America will be disarranged. No steam ship of this line will leave Liverpool until the 9th December; on that day it is intended that the America shall sail for Halifax and Boston. After that date the communication will be every alternate Saturday, by way of Halifax and Boston.

MARSHALL & EDRIDGE'S LINE OF AUSTRALASIAN PACKET SHIPS.

The following First-class Ships, noted for their fast-sailing qualities, have most superior accommodations for passengers. Load in the London Dock, and will meet with immediate despatch:—

Ships.	Tons Register	Tons Burden.	Destination
Gipsy Queen	841	1100	Sydney
Washington Irving	881	1400	do.
Europa	943	120	do.
George Marshall	1361	2300	Port Phillip
Trynije Fenna	573	800	do.
Duke of Wellington	487	750	Adelaide
Hooghly.....	466	700	do.

For terms of freight or passage-money, dietary scales and further information, apply to the undersigned who are constantly dispatching a succession of superior first-class ships (regular traders) to each of the Australasian colonies.

MARSHALL and EDRIDGE, 34 Fenchurch street.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM to INDIA and CHINA, &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive goods and parcels for the Mediterranean, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, by their mail packets, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for China and the Straits by those of the 4th of the month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, 122 Leadenhall street, London; and Oriental place, Southampton.

SCREW STEAMERS FOR SALE.—Now being constructed by first-class builders and engineers on the Clyde, TWO SCREW STEAM SHIPS, of 2,306 and 2,156 tons O.M., with engines of 520 H.P., Admiralty rule. To be handsomely fitted up for 80 first and 100 second-class cabin passengers, and have steerage accommodation for 370—all in 'tween decks.

On top of spar deck, top gallant forecastle about 40 feet long, house amidships 70 feet, and round house aft 30 feet long—all fitted up for accommodation of captains, officers, engineers, stokers, and crew, with store and ice rooms, &c.

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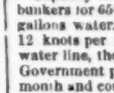

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HAMBURG every Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday morning. The TRIDENT, JOHN BULL, CALEDONIA, MOSELLE, DRAGON, or CITY OF HAMBURG. Chief cabin, £2; fore, £1 5s.

ROTTERDAM every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 10. CONCORDIA, RAINBOW, and RHINE. Chief cabin, £1 10s; fore, 17s 6d. Return £1 5s or 28s 6d.

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HAVRE, from St Katharine's Wharf—The PILOT, SOHO, or OCEAN, Dec. 16th, 15th, 20th, 24th, and 30th, morning. Chief cabin, 14s; fore, 10s. London to Paris, £1.

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BOULOGNE—From London Bridge Wharf—SEINE, J. W. Pixley; and ALBION, H. Forss; every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday morning. Dec. 10th at 4. Chief cabin, 14; fore, 10s. London to Paris, 22s. Leaving Boulogne for London every Tuesday and Friday evening.

EDINBURGH—From St Katharine's Wharf, adjoining the Tower, every Wednesday and Saturday evenings, at Ten. The CLARENCE, D. Turner; LEITH, J. Ferguson; TRIDENT, J. W. Morris. Leaving Granton Pier, Edinburgh, for London, the same days, at Four afternoon. Fares, chief cabin, 14s; fore, 8s.

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NEWCASTLE—From Hore's Steam Wharf, Wapping. Dec. 2nd, 5th, 9th, 15th, 20th, 23rd, and 30th at Eight evening. NEWCASTLE, T. W. Green; and DENMARK, E. Harty; and PIONEER, D Godden. Chief cabin, 15s; fore, 10s: sailors on deck, 7s.

YARMOUTH—Reduced fares.—From London bridge Wharf—The HARLEQUIN, R. Dawson; and W. JOLLIFFE, H. Chessman, every Wednesday and Saturday, at Four afternoon; leaving Yarmouth for London on Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday mornings. Saloon, 8s: second cabin, 5s.

RAMSGATE, MARGATE, and HERNE BAY—From London bridge Wharf—The MAGICIAN or PRINCE OF WALES, every Wednesday, and Saturday, at 9 morning, calling at Blackwall and Tilbury Piers.

Offices, 71 Lombard street, 37 Regent circus, 32 Leadenhall street, and St Katharine's Wharf.

NERVES.—DR GRANDISON'S PILLS, for strengthening the nerves, are sold in London by Mr Richards, 40 New Bridge street; Mr Sanger, 150 Oxford street; and other respectable chemists. Boxes can be sent by post.—Price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d each.

HANCOCK'S PATENT FLEXIBLE FLESH BRUSH BELTS and BRUSHES, the best flesh brushes that are used. Sold by J. Barrett, 89 Piccadilly, and 299 Oxford street; A. Barrett, 64 Piccadilly, and 186 Oxford street; Wallis, 368 Strand; Johnston, 68 Cornhill; and at the chemists. Manufactured by Eagles and Son, Walsall, the patentees.

52 FLEET STREET.—A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH.

MR HOWARD, SURGEON DENTIST, 52 Fleet street, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52 Fleet street.—At home from 1 till 5

TEETH.—BY HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent.—Newly invented and patented application of chemically prepared WHITE INDIA RUBBER in the construction of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Gums, and Palates.—Mr EPHRAIM MOSELY, Sole Inventor and Patentee. A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of chemically prepared WHITE INDIA RUBBER as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be noted in a few of their most prominent features:—All sharp edges are avoided, no springs, wires, or fastenings are required, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity hitherto unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while from the softness and flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.—To be obtained only at 61 Lower Grosvenor street, London; 22 Gay street, Bath; 10 Eldon square, Newcastle-on-Tyne

DEAFNESS!

DEAFNESS.—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Dr MANFRED, M.R.C.S., has this day published, free by post for eight postage stamps, a Physician's Guide for Country Patients, for the Perfect and Permanent Restoration of Hearing, by his invaluable New Treatment. Being a stop to quackery, cruel impositions on the suffering public, and exorbitant charges; this book will save thousands from the impositions of the self-styled Doctors, inasmuch as the hearing can be restored for life. Deafness of the most inveterate nature relieved in half an hour, cured in a few hours, almost instant cessation of noises in the ears and head, by painless treatment. Hundreds of letters may be seen, and persons referred to, who have heard the usual tone of conversation in a few hours. Patients received daily at Dr MANFRED'S residence, 72 Regent street, London (first door in Air street), where all letters must be addressed.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES A certain remedy for disorders of the Pulmonary Organs: in difficulty of Breathing—in redundancy of Phlegm—in incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication), they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma, and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fail.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore, be taken at all times by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.

Sold in boxes, 1s 1½d, and tins, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 10s 6d each, by KEATING, No. 79 St Paul's churchyard. Sold retail by all Druggists, &c., &c

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

Letter from the late Colonel Hawker.

Longparish house, near Whitechurch, Hants, October 21st, 1846.

SIR—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your Lozenges. I had a cough for several weeks that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges, which I find are the only ones that relieve the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs.—I am, sir, your humble servant,

P. HAWKER.

To Mr Keating, 79 St Paul's Churchyard.

KEATING'S COD LIVER OIL, imported from Newfoundland, of the finest quality, pale, purified, and nearly tasteless. Half-pints, 2s; pints, 3s 6d; quarts, 6s 6d; five pint bottles, 15s, imperial measure.

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Plain, from 12s to 42s; Ornamental, from 31s 6d to 10 guineas.

For Warming Halls, Passages, Greenhouses, Waterclosets, Shops, Storerooms, and all places requiring artificial warmth. To be seen in use at the sole Proprietor's, S. NASH, Ironmonger, &c., 253 Oxford street, and at the City Depot, 119 Newgate street, London. PATENT PREPARED FUEL for the Stoves, 2s 6d per bushel; only genuine with the Proprietor's name and seal on the sack, S. NASH, 253 OXFORD STREET, and 119 NEWGATE STREET.

JOYCE'S PORTABLE LAUNDRY STOVE,

A small but most efficient little Stove, most especially useful in summer, when small fires only are wanted for domestic purposes: will heat and keep hot for use six flat and Italian irons, with perfect cleanliness, for 12 hours, with one pennyworth of coke or cinders. A saucepan or kettle may be placed on the top for culinary or other purposes.—PRICE 12s. *** Prospectuses, with Drawings and Report, forwarded free.

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NO MORE PILLS OR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.—DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD cures indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaints, flatulency, distension, acidity, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, tic douloureux, face ache, chronic inflammation, cancer, and ulceration of the stomach, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, biles and carbuncles, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, cough, asthma, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremours, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculties of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.—Barry, Du Barry, and Co., 77 Regent-street, London. A few out of 50,000 cures are here given:—Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.—"I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines.—Stuart de Decies." Cure No. 49,832.—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomiting.—Maria Jolly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk." 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Indeed, I was in utter despair and never expected to get over it, when I was fortunate enough to become acquainted with your Revalenta Arabica, which, Heaven be praised, restored me to a state of health which I long since despaired of attaining. My lungs, liver, stomach, head, and ears, are all right, my hearing perfect, and my recovery is a marvel to all my acquaintance.—I am, respectfully, James Roberts." Cure 48,615.—"Plymouth, May 9th, 1851.—Ten years' dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness, low spirits, sleeplessness, and delusions.—J. S. Newton." Cure No. 180.—"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility.—W. R. Reeves, Pool Anthony, Tiverton." No. 4,108.—"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility with cramps, spasms, and nausea.—Rev. John W. Flavell, Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk." No. 81.—"Twenty years' liver complaints, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves.—Andrew Fraser, Haddington." 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